Volume 167 No. 2

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

January 10 1955

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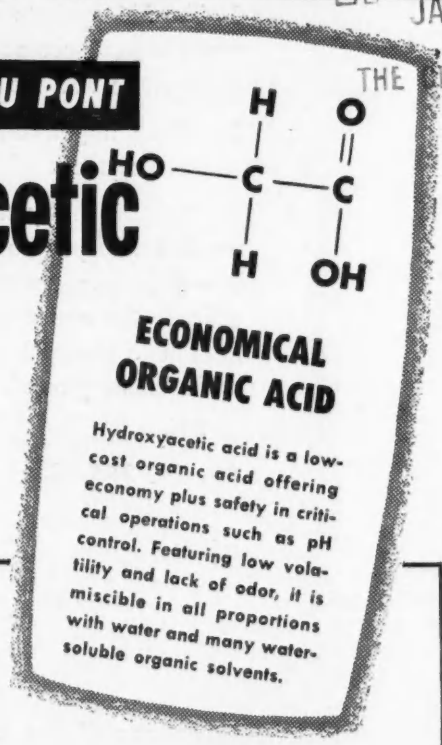
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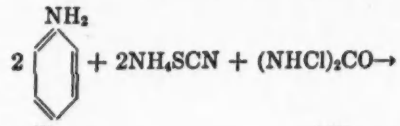
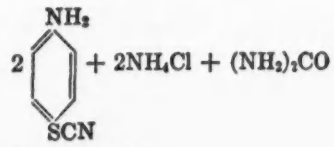
3. Aromatic thiocyanates can be prepared with ammonium thiocyanate with the aid of chloramides. The thiocyano group easily takes up the position para to the amine group, especially when one or both meta positions are vacant. If the position para to the amine group is occupied, the thiocyano group



aniline

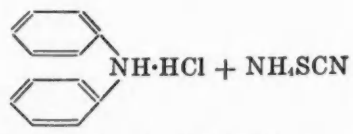


4-thiocyanoaniline

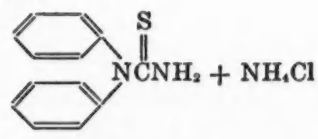
enters one of the ortho positions, but only with difficulty, with excessive heat liberation, and with the formation of a thiazole.

4. Some amine salts react with ammonium thiocyanate to give the corresponding amine thiocyanates.

5. Some amine salts yield the corresponding thioureas.



diphenylamine hydrochloride



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6. Guanidine thiocyanate may also be prepared in 90% yield by heating dicyandiamide with ammonium thiocyanate.

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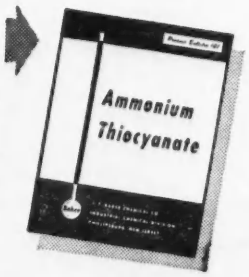

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 167 No. 2 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | January 10, 1955

Peanut Plan of USDA Rejected by Tariff Unit

Recommendations of the Department of Agriculture that the peanut import quota be suspended for a year and replaced by a sliding scale of fees geared to the landed value of the peanuts brought into the country were thrown out last week by the Tariff Commission as it opened an investigation into the peanut supply situation.

The action was taken immediately upon presentation of the department's case when Chairman Edgar B. Brossard ruled that the commission's investigation is limited to the question of modifying the existing import quota on peanuts and any question of changing rates or imposing new fees constituted new matter beyond the scope of the inquiry.

The investigation had been requested by the major consumers of peanuts on the grounds that the current import quota and the short domestic crop of peanuts last year was creating a shortage and resulting in an unnecessary increase in costs to the users. On the basis of the complaint the commission instituted the investigation. Imports of peanuts currently are limited to a quota of 1,709,000 pounds a year subject to a tariff duty of 7 cents a pound.

32,000 Ton Shortage Foreseen

It is estimated by the department that there will be a shortage of about 32,000 tons, farmers stock basis, or about 21,000 tons, shelled basis, on July 31, 1955, when the marketing season ends. Foreign peanuts suitable for edible use are currently available at around 13 cents per pound (shelled), c.i.f. English, Canadian or US ports, or near 20 cents duty paid, c.i.f. US ports. Domestic peanuts (shelled US No. 1) are available at 24½c. to 35¾c. a pound.

The USDA's proposal was to suspend the import quota and impose an import fee, based on the landed value of the imported peanuts, amounting to 20 percent advalorem when the landed value is 15c. a pound or more and ranging up to 50 percent advalorem if the landed value is 13c. a pound or less.

Producers voiced objections to any suspension of import quotas and questioned

—Continued on page 75

Toilet Preparations Grouping Not for Pre-Shaving Creams

The Internal Revenue Service ruled last week that creams and lotions intended for use prior to shaving are not considered to be toilet articles within the meaning of the revenue act and therefore are exempt from the tax on toilet preparations.

Section 2402 of the internal revenue code imposes a tax on the sale of articles or preparations intended to be used for toilet purposes, the service stated. Section 320.50 of regulations 51 includes as taxable any article advertised or held out for toilet purposes regardless of the name by which it may be known or distinguished. After-shaving lotions are included among examples of toilet preparations subject to tax, it was added. The ruling continued:—

"It is held that creams or lotions intended for use in softening or lubricating the beard preparatory to shaving, including preparations similarly intended for use before using an electric razor, are not considered toilet preparations within the meaning of section 2402 of the code and sales thereof are not subject to the tax. However, if the labels, leaflets, or other advertising relating to such shaving preparations include any recommendations for their use as an after shaving cream or lotion, skin conditioner or for other toilet purposes they are considered toilet preparations within the meaning of section 2402 of the code and sales thereof are subject to the tax imposed by that section."

Dr. Astin Reappointed Head Of Gov't Research Committee

Dr. Allen V. Astin, director of the National Bureau of Standards, last week was reappointed for another year by President Eisenhower as chairman of the government's Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development. The committee is composed of various representatives of the scientific agencies of the government. Among its objectives are the dissemination of scientific information and the sharing of research facilities.

Write-Off Granted First Commercial Atom Plant

A certificate of necessity for the first commercial-size atomic power plant was issued last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The certificate was issued to Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., covering its share of the cost of a plant being built at Shippingport, Pa.

Construction of the plant is estimated to cost between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000. It is being built jointly by Duquesne, Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the Atomic Energy Commission. The certificate will permit the speedy write-off of Duquesne's share of the cost of the new plant, amounting to approximately $14,000,000. It is expected that similar certificates will be issued on other atomic projects in the future.

Food Additives Controls Seen Favored by President

A hint of Presidential endorsement of legislation to control chemical additives in foods, and support for a strong federal program for controlling air and water pollution were contained in the President's state of the union message made to congress January 6.

Mr. Eisenhower announced that he plans to send congress a special message January 24 proposing a coordinated program to strengthen and improve existing health services which will include a renewal of his recommendation of last year for federal health reinsurance to encourage development of more and better voluntary health insurance coverage by private organizations.

His program also will embrace recommendations for new measures to facilitate construction of needed health facilities and help reduce shortages of trained health personnel, vigorous steps to combat the misery and national loss involved in mental illnesses and improved services for crippled children and for maternal and child health.

Of direct interest to the chemical industry, however, were these two concluding recommendations:—"Better consumer protection under our existing pure food and drug laws" and "strengthened programs to combat the increasingly serious pollution of our rivers and streams and the growing problem of air pollution."

The President said that these measures together constitute a comprehensive program which holds rich promise for better health for all the people.

Trade Agreement Bill Set For Early Congress Action

Legislation to liberalize the trade agreements act along the lines advocated last year by President Eisenhower—and to be recommended again this year—was introduced into the house at the new opening January 5. Public hearings on the measure may be held by the ways and means committee later this month.

The highest priority has been given to the bill by the Democratic leadership as shown by the fact that it has been designated by Speaker Rayburn as H.R. 1 and is to be the first major legislation which is to come before the house for passage this session. Rep. Jere Cooper of Tennessee, new Democratic chairman of the ways and means committee, is sponsoring the bill.

Presidential endorsement of the measure is to be given in a special message to congress today stressing the need for new authority to reduce tariffs. Mr. Eisenhower will also call for further simplification of customs administration and procedures and probably a reduction in taxes on income from foreign investments to encourage development of industries abroad with American dollars.

Measures Supervised by Randall

The Cooper bill, as was an identical bill introduced at the same time by Rep. Robert W. Kean, New Jersey Republican, was drafted by the White House under the supervision of Clarence B. Randall, who headed the presidential commission, which conducted a broad study of foreign trade policies.

The bills propose to extend the trade agreements act for an additional period of three years and authorize the president to negotiate further tariff cuts not to exceed 5 percent a year below the level existing on July 1, 1955, during the three-year period. This would be in addition to the other authority in the law permit-

—Continued on page 74

Fatty Acid Production Was Up for November

Fatty acid production in November totaled 34,714,000 pounds, as compared to 32,493,000 pounds in October, according to figures released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. The November production figure was 1.8 percent above the figure for November of last year.

Total disposition in November, 1954, was 33,467,000 pounds, some 900,000 pounds below the October figure and approximately 500,000 pounds above the November, 1953, level. Stocks, including work in progress, increased to a level of 46,215,000 pounds in November of this year, as compared to 45,300,000 pounds in the previous month.

FDA Urged to Tighten Control on Sweeteners

Recommendations have been made to the Food and Drug Administration by the National Research Council that it tighten its controls over distribution of foods containing artificial sweeteners to minimize alleged misrepresentation and misuse of these chemical additives by the consuming public.

The recommendation was contained in a report to the agency, made public last week, giving the results of a study made by the council of the nutritional and public health problems involved in the growing distribution of foods containing non-nutritive artificial sweeteners in place of sugar. Specific attention was given to saccharin and to the cyclohexylsulfamates (sucaryl) because they are the non-nutritive sweeteners most widely used at present.

The Food and Nutrition Board of the council, which carried on the studies through its several committees, concluded that recognition must be given to the usefulness of safe artificially sweetened foods for diabetics, but added that there is no clear evidence that the availability to, and consumption by the general public of artificially sweetened foods would be effective for purposes of body weight reduction or control.

Harmlessness Level a Question

It was also concluded that the physiological harmlessness of saccharin at levels of maximum probable intakes has been established, but the physiological harmlessness of the cyclohexylsulfamates at levels of maximum probable intakes has not been assured. The primary probable hazard, it was added, appears to derive from the use of the chemical in soft drinks available for general public consumption.

The cyclohexylsulfamates are a comparatively new development in the area of chemical additives for foods, having first been introduced in 1950 as a possible substitute for saccharin. Although they are much less sweet than saccharin, their potential as a profitable product of industry is great because, unlike saccharin, they have no objectional aftertaste, and can be used wherever sugar is used for sweetening.

According to estimates supplied to the council by the manufacturers, about 420,000 pounds of sucaryl and 481,000 pounds of saccharin were used as sweeteners in fruits and beverages and by the drug trade during 1953. The sucaryl was equivalent to 6,300 tons of glucose and the saccharin to 96,200 ton sof glucose. About one-half of one percent of the soft drink pack was artificially sweetened and about 2.3 per-

—Continued on page 74

Mines, Census Bureaus Will Join In Gathering Statistics on Minerals

Signing of an agreement under which the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Census will cooperate in gathering statistics of mineral production and other operations of some 40,000 establishments in the nation's mineral industries was announced last week.

The main purpose of the agreement is to assure that the special knowedge of Bureau of Mines technically trained commodity experts and the special skills of the census bureau in the collection, summarization, and publication of masses of statistical data are effectively blended in the conduct of the first census of the mineral industries, to be taken since 1939.

Provides Against Duplication

The agreement, which has been signed and placed in effect by director J. J. Forbes, of the Bureau of Mines, and director Robert W. Burgess, of the Bureau of Census, has another aim:—To provide against duplication of effort and thereby reduce the reporting burden on the mineral industries.

The Bureau of Mines collects information annually, on a voluntary basis, to provide statistics on mineral production. The Bureau of Census at longer intervals, tional information on employment, expenditures, equipment, and other items related to mineral production. Replying normally every five years, collects addito census questionnaires is required by law.

Early in January establishments in the minerals producing industries will receive joint forms on which to enter the information requested for both the annual canvasses of the Bureau of Mines and the quinquennial census of mineral industries of the Bureau of Census.

Certain Forms Separate

Certain of the census forms will not be joint, because they cover an area where the Bureau of Mines does not have annual surveys or where merging the forms is impracticable and probably would not result in saving of time to respondents. In addition, the Bureau of Mines will conduct its regular canvasses of consumption, and of accidents in the mineral industries; its cooperative arrangements with state agencies will continue in force with minimum modification.

The joint forms will be longer than those normally used by the Bureau of Mines. However, in most cases they will be the only ones mailed to respondents

—Continued on page 62

Soybean, Dry Milk Buying Are Authorized for China

Purchase of $6,135,000 of soybeans and whole dried milk from the United States and possessions with funds made available by the Foreign Operations Administration has been authorized for China (Formosa) by the FOA, it was announced last week.

Soybean purchases are to be made under two authorizations totaling $5,735,000 and are to be contracted for before June 30, 1955. The purchase of $400,000 of whole dried milk also must be under contract by June 30, 1955. The agency also announced that it had issued a procurement authorization of $1,000,000 to Israel to purchase grain sorghum in the United States. The contracting period runs until March 31, 1955.

USDA Secretary Names Ex-Congressman His Aid

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson last week announced the appointment of Wesley A. D'Ewart as special assistant to the secretary. Mr. D'Ewart has owned and operated a livestock farm in Park County, Mont., since 1918. He was a member of congress from the second district in Montana from 1945 through 1954. As a member of the USDA staff he will serve as liaison agent between congress and the USDA, carrying the department's viewpoints to congress and providing the department with congressional viewpoints on policy and other developments in agriculture.

ASTM Outlines Plans For Committee Week

The American Society for Testing Materials has announced plans for its annual committee week, to be held January 31 to February 4 at Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Netherland Plaza hotel. About thirty of the society's seventy-five committees have indicated their their intentions of meeting during committee week. There will be a total of about 300 committee and subcommittee meetings spread over the five-day period.

A symposium on "Basic Effects of Environment on Strength, Scaling, and Embrittlement of Metals at Elevated Temperatures" will be held at two sessions, the morning and afternoon of February 2, under the chairmanship of E. A. Davis, of Westinghouse Electric Corporation. This subject will be developed by the joint ASTM-ASME committee on the effect of temperature on the properties of metals. Seven papers have been prepared by experts in this field, covering physical-chemical behavior, properties of oxidation-resistant scales, structure of oxides, oxidation, the influence of thin surface films on mechanical properties of metal crystals, effect of environment on the tensile creep properties and intergranular oxidation.

Among the main technical committees scheduled to hold meetings are:—

A-3 on cast iron; A-5 on corrosion of iron and steel; A-7 on malleable-iron castings; A-10 on iron-chromium, iron-chromium-nickel and related alloys; B-3 on corrosion of non-ferrous metals and alloys; B-6 on die-cast metals and alloys; B-7 on light metals and alloys, cast and wrought; B-8 on electrodeposited metallic coatings; C-1 on cement; C-7 on lime; C-8 on refractories; C-9 on concrete and concrete aggregates.

C-11 on gypsum; C-12 on mortars for unit masonry; C-15 on manufactured masonry units; C-17 on asbestor-cement products; D-4 on road and paving materials; D-5 on coal and coke; D-8 on bituminous waterproofing and roofing materials; D-11 on rubber and rubber-like materials; D-19 on industrial water; E-1 on methods of testing (subcommittees only); E-4 on metallography; E-7 on non-destructive testing; E-9 on fatigue and D-10 on radioactive isotopes.

Ammonia Project Readied, Northern Chemical Reports

Northern Chemical Industries, Inc., Baltimore, Md., last week completed plans to build a $9,000,000 anhydrous ammonia plant at Searsport, Me. The facilities will also produce nitrogen oxygen, and nitric acid.

Construction of the new facilities will begin early in the spring of this year, with completion expected during the first half of 1956. Plans call for an output of 125 tons per day of anhydrous ammonia and 60 tons per day of nitric acid. In addition, there will be a complete nitrogen solutions plant along with a 7,500 kilowatt power plant.

The new plant will be the first using exclusively the Texaco-hydrocarbon research process for producing ammonia synthesis gas from bunker C fuel oil by partial oxidation with oxygen. Since natural gas is not available economically in Searsport, bunker C fuel oil will be utilized as the prime source of hydrogen and power. The nitrogen will be obtained from the air.

Wallace & Tiernan Elects Officers in Two Divisions

Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Belleville, N. J., has elected Dr. E. H. Bluman vice-president in charge of its Harchem division and H. W. Crogan vice-president in charge of its Maltbie Laboratories Division.

Dr. Bluman was formerly executive vice-president of W. C. Hardesty Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary. He has been associated with the Hardesty organization since 1940.

Mr. Crogan became associated with Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1932. He joined Maltbie Laboratories in 1937 and was elected treasurer and director in 1943. He became president in 1953.

SAACI to Install Officers

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will install newly-elected officers and directors at a luncheon meeting January 19 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, at 12:30 p.m. J. F. Henry will be the new president.

Others to be installed are:—Vice-president, E. L. Collins; treasurer, V. L. Rebak; secretary, R. J. Roberts; directors, R. L. Williams, S. B. Scott, H. B. Clark, R. H. Kampschulte, and G. S. Furman.

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Climax Buys $5,000,000 Of Oklahoma Oil Leases

Climax Molybdenum Company, New York, has acquired oil leases in northeastern Oklahoma valued at more than $5,000,000, Arthur H. Bunker, president, has announced. Climax has purchased all the leases formerly held by the Whitehill family and associates from William J. Sherry, of Tulsa, who acquired them from the original owners. The leases cover about 13,500 acres primarily in the Nowata field. Production by waterflooding is at the approximate rate of 1,500 barrels a day from 1,500 wells.

Whitehill Oil Corporation has been liquidated and Climax will operate the properties as the Climax-Brundred Waterflood Division of its oil department, headed by Gay V. Land, in New York. L. L. Brundred will be division manager in direct charge of these properties. He will be located in the former Whitehill office in Tulsa. The acquisition will more than double the Climax oil production and represents the third major investment in waterflood properties made by the company.

Consolidated's Alum Unit Opening in Houston, Tex.

The first shipments of aluminum sulfate liquor are scheduled to go out this month from the new Houston, Tex., alum plant of Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., Houston. The new plant is the company's third, the others being located at Springhill and Bastrop, both La.

To supply raw materials for the new aluminum sulfate liquor production, sulfuric acid will come from Consolidated's plant in Houston, and bauxite will be shipped in from the company's mines in Arkansas. In April the company expects to put into operation its new sludge acid plant, in Manchester, Tex., where a regeneration unit will produce new sulfuric acid from spent sulfuric acid.

Polymer Plant Contract Awarded by Nat'l Starch

Blaw-Knox Company, chemical plants division, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been awarded a contract by National Starch Products, Inc., New York, for the engineering, procurement, and construction of a polyvinyl acetate polymer plant to produce vinyl adhesives. Erection of the plant on a recently acquired 120 acre site at Meredosia, Ill., will start early this year, with completion scheduled for the summer.

Since the adhesives are tailored to suit individual customers' requirements, maximum flexibility of operation has been incorporated in the plant design. Process facilities, warehouse, tank farm, utilities, and auxiliaries will be installed with provisions for possible future expansion. Products from the new facility will be shipped by truck or rail to complement production from a similar installation at Plainfield, N. J., and to provide better service in western markets.

Permagile Corp. Formed To Deal in New Type Resins

Formation of a new company, Permagile Corporation of America, New York, to manufacture and sell new type plastic resin compounds, was announced last week by Dr. J. A. Neumann, president of American Agile Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, who will likewise head the new firm.

Officers of the new concern, in addition to Dr. Neumann, are Theodore I. Leston, former vice-president in charge of research, development and production for Eutectic Welding Alloys Corporation, New York, who will serve as executive vice-president of Permagile; William B. Kriewall, former chief engineer of Eutectic, who will serve as vice-president in charge of production and development for the new firm, and G. Vajda, who is also president of G. Vajda & Co., New York and Tokyo.

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Price Index Declines

The overall OPD price index fell 0.24 point last week following a period of relative steadiness in recent weeks. The market decline was influenced almost solely by numerous reductions in the essentials oils, aromatics, flavorings market. The items concerned were essential oils, for the most part, although there were a few minor reductions among seeds and spices which are included in that market. The following essential oils were reduced:—Costus, bergamot, cajeput, blue, Hungarian chamomile, clove, lemon, origanum, pimento berry, petitgrain, Dalmatian sage, artificial sassafras and coriander, Cloves, Afrien ginger, East Indian mace and nutmegs as well as paprika and some types of poppy seeds were also lower.

The oils, fats, waxes market was active, with advances noted in corn fatty, cottonseed fatty, tallow, stearic and soybean fatty acids. Also higher in this market were lard and tung, palm, palm kernel, linseed and menhaden oils. Oils which were reduced included oleo, soybean, peanut and Brazilian castor.

The protective coatings materials market showed marked activity with advances noted in several grades of manila gums as well as increase in some iron pigments. Nickel salts were higher in the heavy chemicals market, while selenium was also higher. The drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals market was featured by a reduction in folic acid, while nitrogen solution and toxaphene were higher in the agricultural chemicals market. Crude, domestic naphthalene was advanced in the coal chemicals market.

Prices Advanced

Acid, corn fatty, ½c. per lb. (67).
Cottonseed fatty, ½c. per lb.
Oleic, ½c. per lb.
Soybean fatty, 1c. per lb.
Stearic, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Chrome yellows, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton (67).
Gum, Copal, Manila C, 2c. per lb. (63).
CBB, 6c. per lb.
WS, 2c. per lb.
Philippine, pale, seeds, 1c. per lb.
sorts, 1c. per lb.
Pontianak, chips, 4c. per lb.
Dammar, East India, batu, nubs & chips, ½c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Iron blues, 1c. per lb. (63).
Hydrate, yellow, ext. light, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 5¾c. per lb. (67).
Molybdated oranges, 1c. per lb. (63).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°C., 1c. per lb. (48).
78°C., 1¼c. per lb.
Nickel acetate, 2c. per lb. (34).
Carbonate, 2¾c. per lb.
Chloride, 1½c. per lb.
Formate, 4c. per lb.
Nitrate, 1c. per lb.
Oxides, 7c. per lb. (63).
Sulfate, 1¼c. per lb.
Nitrogen solution, $2 per ton (42).
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (67).
refd., 1c. per lb.
Linseed, 0.3c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Palm, 0.15c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, domestic, ¼c. per lb.
imported, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 3c. per lb. (60).
Permanent orange, 5c. per lb. (63).
Pigment lake, 10c. per lb. (63).
Pimento, Jamaica, 8c. per lb. (60).
Mexican, 5c. per lb.
Scarlet lake, 7c. per lb. (63).
Selenium, $1 per lb. (34).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Toluidine reds, 10c. per lb. (63).
Pastes, 3c. per lb.
Toxaphene, 1c. per lb. (42).
Turkey red D, 2c. per lb. (63).
Wax, bees, crude, African, 3c. per lb. (67).
bleachable, 10c. per lb.
refd., yellow, 2c. per lb.
white, bleached, 3c. per lb.
Montan, German, ½c. per lb.
Yellow, benzidine, AAA type, 9c. per lb. (63).
AAOT type, 10c. per lb.
AAA type, 10c. per lb.
Lightfast, 65c. per lb.
Zinc chromate, basic, 1c. per lb. (63).
Yellow, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anthraquinone, 99.5%, 5c. per lb. (48).
Benzol, pure and nitration, 4c. per lb. (48).
Clove, ½c. per lb. (60).
Di-octyl adipate, 1c. per lb. (63).
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (60).
Mace, Siauw, #1, 5c. per lb. (60).
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ½c. per lb. (60).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb. (60).
Oil, bergamot, 40c. per lb.
Cajeput, 15c. per lb.
Castor, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, $15 per lb.
Clove, USP, 50c. per lb.
Coriander, 25c. per lb.
Costus, $1 per oz.
Lemon, 30c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Origanum, Spanish, 20c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Petitgrain, 25c. per lb.
Pimento berry, NF, $1.80 per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 50c. per lb.
Sassafras, artificial, 10c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb. (60).
Yugoslavian, 2c. per lb. (60).
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (60).
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 0.8c. per lb. (34).
Pyridine, refd., 2°, 20c. per lb. (48).
Sodium stannate, 0.9c. per lb. (34).
Stannic chloride, 1c. per lb. (34).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.2c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.1c. per lb.
Tin, 2½c. per lb. (34).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

January 7, 1955	December 31, 1954	January 8, 1954
106.54	106.78	107.47

Essential Oil Group Again Picks Gampert

Louis Gampert, vice-president of Felton Chemical Company, was re-elected president of the Essential Oil Association at its annual meeting held last Friday. The association's other officers were also re-elected. In his welcoming speech, Mr. Gampert reviewed conditions in the trade last year.

"In general," he said, "the overall price structure for essential oils during 1954 has been quite firm. There are exceptions here and there, but the general trend has been upward, and the year has closed on a strong note (no pun intended). From such statistics as are available, and from conversations in the trade, I would say that 1954 has been an active trading year, with essential oil business at good volume. The export market for essential oils, particularly those of American origin, has been quite active, mainly due to improved economic conditions abroad, and the lessening of restrictions in some countries on dollar goods importations. In many countries, however, restrictions remain as stringent as ever.

Chinese Oils 'Fantastic'

"With respect to oils of Chinese origin, anise and cassia have advanced to fantastic levels, and the anise flavoring problem has been further aggravated by the somewhat mysterious shortage and high price of anethol," Mr. Gampert said.

"Oils of citronella, both Ceylon and Java types, have practically doubled in price during the year, and are still quite firm. The same thing has happened with lemongrass oil, although the ultimate future of that product may be somewhat precarious due to the impending commercial production of synthetic citral.

"All of the lavender oils, and lavendin, have advanced substantially in price, particularly the high ester specifications. The action of oils of Spanish origin has been dull and unimpressive.

"Camphor white oil and camphor sassafrassy are high in price and quite scarce. Brazilian rosewood oil is firm and has increased moderately in price during the year. Ocetea cymbarum is both scarce and very high, resulting in substantial price advances in both safrol and helietropin, the speaker stated.

"On the other hand, Siberian pine needle oil, oil of bergamot and oil of cloves, have eased somewhat during the year, although abies siberica is again firming up. With respect to oils of North American origin, peppermint has been the most interesting performer, registering a very sharp advance in a comparatively short period of time. Its sister oil,

—Continued on page 74

Union Chemical Readies Big Expansion Program

Union Chemical & Materials Corporation is planning to spend about $5,000,000 during the next three years for the expansion of its chemical division, it has been reported. Present facilities will be enlarged and new ones will be constructed for the production of chlorinated hydrocarbons, it was stated.

Union Chemical is the new company that was formed recently by the merger of the corporate shell of Follansbee Steel Corporation and two non-steel firms controlled by Clint W. Murchison, Texas oil magnate. The other firms were Frontier Chemical Company and Conumers Company, the latter a building supply firm.

Follansbee, it was reported, brings into the merged firm a $4,500,000 tax loss carry forward. The new company also will retain Follansbee's listing on the New York Stock Exchange. Total assets of the combined firm will be about $26,000,000.

Marcus A. Follansbee, who stepped down as director and chairman of Follansbee Steel, has become chairman of the board of Union Chemical. Curtis Cannon, a vice-president and director of Union Chemical, is continuing as president of the Frontier division, operating out of Wichita, Kan. Wesley Sowers has been made a Union vice-president, will continue in a similar office with Frontier.

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals Appoints Burt President

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., has named William L. Burt president. He is a vice-president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company.

Goodrich and Gulf Oil Corporation jointly own Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals. Mr. Burt succeeds William S. Richardson who will continue as a member of the board of directors. Mr. Richardson is president of B. F. Goodrich Company.

Lederle Markets Manager

W. Martin Simpson has been made manager of markets for the Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, in addition to his present post of manager of retail sales. Mr. Simpson's responsibilities now include over-all supervision of the wholesale, retail, hospital, veterinary and dental markets for Lederle.

Sulfur Plant Is Completed By Stauffer in Pennsylvania

Stauffer Chemical Company has just completed a new $800,000 plant for the manufacture of "Crystex" at Monongahela, Pa. In recent years, industrial demand for this form of sulfur has exceeded the capacity of the other "Crystex" plants at Chauncey, N. Y., and Richmond, Calif., Stauffer said, and therefore the Monongahela plant has been constructed to insure adequate production faciilties. Proximity to the rubber industry, a major consumer of this special allotropic form of sulfur, was a chief factor in the choice of the new plant location.

The new installations were designed and constructed by Stauffer's engineering department. The operation is based on continuous flow, converting ordinary rhombic sulfur to the allotropic form. Formerly a laboratory curiosity, the mu allotrope of sulfur was first commercially produced by the company in 1934 at its Chauncey, N. Y., plant. The Stauffer process involves

—Continued on page 75

National Distillers Chooses Paul Jameson Sec'y, Treas.

Paul C. Jameson has been elected secretary and treasurer of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York. Mr. Jameson succeeds T. A. Clark to both offices.

Mr. Clark has resigned as an officer and director, after forty-five years with the company, to retire under the company's retirement plan. Mr. Jameson joined National Distillers in 1933 and has been assistant secretary and assistant treasurer for the past nine years. Kurt Windler has been elected to the post of assistant treasurer. Mr. Windler went to National Distillers in 1946 from public and industrial accounting fields.

Borden Chemical Division Post Goes to Abramowitz

William L. Abramowitz has been named a vice-president of the chemical division of Borden Company, New York, according to an announcement by Augustine R. Marusi, president of the division. Mr. Abram-

William L. Abramowitz

owitz had been executive manager of Borden's polyco department at Peabody, Mass., known as American Polymer Corporation before the company acquired it in 1953.

At the same time, Mr. Marusi announced that general manager of the Peabody operation will be Dr. Sidney J. Baum, who has been in charge of its production department since 1945.

Mr. Abramowitz founded American Polymer in 1945, and was a director of the firm until it joined Borden's in 1953. He was treasurer of American Monomer Corporation from 1950 to 1954.

Dr. Baum has been in the chemical engineering field since 1936. Before joining the operation now known as Borden's polyco department in 1945, he had been with American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, the Celanese Corporation of America, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and the Newark (N. J.) College of Engineering.

USI's Ammonia Facilities Dedication Set for Jan. 21

Final plans have been made by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, to dedicate its synthetic ammonia and fertilizer nitrogen compound plant in Tuscola, Ill., on January 21.

Government, industry and agriculture representatives are slated to be on hand to witness the release of the first tankcar of anhydrous ammonia for direct application to the soil, to Central Illinois Fertilizer Company, Tuscola, distributor in the area surrounding the plant.

The Tuscola ammonia plant is adjacent to the USI sulfuric acid plant, which went on stream in 1953. Both plants were located at Tuscola to integrate with National Petro-Chemicals Corporation, a joint enterprise of National Distillers Products Corporation and Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company.

Industry Spent More Than A Billion On Plants, Equipment During 1953

The chemicals and allied products industry spent $1,092,200,000 on new structures and additions to plants and on new machinery and equipment during 1953, according to final figures of the annual survey of manufacturers released last week by the Bureau of Census. Of the total, $289,261,000 was spent for new structures and additions to plants, and $802,939,000 went for new machinery and equipment.

These figures were further broken down by the agency to show the amounts spent by establishments in operation, and the amounts spent by establishments under construction.

Total spending by establishments in operation amounted to $943,977,000, of which $227,063,000 was for new structures and additions to plants, and $716,914,000 went for new machinery and equipment. Spending by establishments under construction amounted to $148,223,000, of which $62,198,000 was for new structures and additions to plants, and $86,025,000 for new machinery and equipment.

A break-down of the expenditures by establishments in operation to show the spending by various segments of the industry follows:—

	Total	New structures and additions	New machinery and equipment
Industrial inorganic	$242,440,000	$52,899,000	$189,541,000
Industrial organic	447,390,000	84,216,000	363,174,000
Drugs and medicines	69,061,000	31,051,000	38,010,000
Soap and related products	29,016,000	8,856,000	20,250,000
Paints and allied products	33,190,000	12,326,000	20,864,000
Gum and wood chemicals	5,671,000	2,047,000	3,624,000
Fertilizers	23,997,000	10,596,000	13,401,000
Vegetable and animal oils	39,194,000	11,534,000	27,660,000
Miscellaneous chemical products	53,928,000	13,538,000	40,390,000
Total	$943,977,000	$227,063,000	$716,914,000

Alcohol Output Total Seen Equaling Needs

Current capacities for synthetic alcohol production are now estimated to be adequate to meet the present demand for alcohol, the Department of Agriculture stated last week in its annual market review of industrial molasses. The department said that ethyl alcohol production last year reached an estimated 222,000,000 wine gallons and of this amount 75 percent or about 165,000,000 gallons were supplied by the synthetic producers.

The use of molasses in the production of industrial alcohol dropped considerably during the last year to an estimated 65,000,000 gallons from about 180,000,000 gallons in 1953. The alcohol produced amounted to about 40,000,000 gallons, or about 37,000,000 gallons under the 1953 production. The fact that the reduction in alcohol production was not as great percentagewise as the reduction in molasses used is explained by the fact that a larger percentage of high-test molasses was used last year. One and one-half gallons of high-test molasses will produce one gallon of ethyl alcohol, whereas 2.3 gallons of blackstrap molasses are required.

Molasses' Value Not Concluded

The department's report does not see the end of molasses as the raw material for alcohol production in sight yet, however. On this point, the report said:—

"Although the capacity of synthetic alcohol plants is apparently large enough to supply all the demand, it appears that production of alcohol by fermentation producers will continue as long as raw materials, such as high-test molasses, may be obtained in adequate quantities and at competitive prices. There is some indication that Cuba is planning to produce even more high-test molasses in 1955 than was produced in 1954 (151,200,000 gallons). If these developments occur, it may reasonably be expected that molasses as a raw material for alcohol will continue to be in use during the next few years notwithstanding the increased capacity for production of synthetic alcohol."

The department stated that in view of these facts, it appears that the alcohol market will continue to affect molasses prices even though comparatively less molasses is being used by alcohol producers.

Role of Synthetic Rubber

The report noted that government participation in the synthetic rubber industry ended in July, 1953, after having utilized 39,100,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol during that year. As a result, an industry that used more than 120,000,000 gallons of alcohol in 1951 used none at all in 1954.

The discontinuance of this use has caused a steady decline in overall utilization of alcohol during the last three years, which the chemical and other in-

—Continued on page 51

Lithium Corp. Now Running Bessemer City, N.C., Factory

The $7,000,000 chemical plant erected at Bessemer City, N. C., by Lithium Corporation of America, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., was officially put in operation last week in a ceremony presided over by H. W. Rogers, president of the company.

Gerald A. Munson has been appointed acting general manager of the new facilities. R. L. Nielsen has been named plant manager. Joseph N. McClure is mine superintendent and H. J. Andrews, production superintendent. A laboratory for analytical and chemical control, plus a technical staff to man it, is being set up under the supervision of Dr. R. B. Ellestad, director of research. The plant was built under the direction of J. D. Herman, project engineer, who will resume his duties as chief engineer in Minneapolis at a later date.

The Bessemer City plant will process run-of-mine ore as well as concentrates directly through the chemical plant. The facilities will treat the company's deposits of spodumene ore reserves in the adjacent King's Mountain area. Over 100,000 tons of raw ore, mined by the open cut method, are reported stockpiled ready for processing.

Insecticide Unit Being Built

Wilbur Ellis Company, Seattle, Wash., has started construction of an insecticide plant in that city. Designed to produce blended dusts and spray concentrates required by growers in the northwest, the plant will be in operation for the coming season, and will be run in conjunction with the company's fertilizer plant in Seattle.

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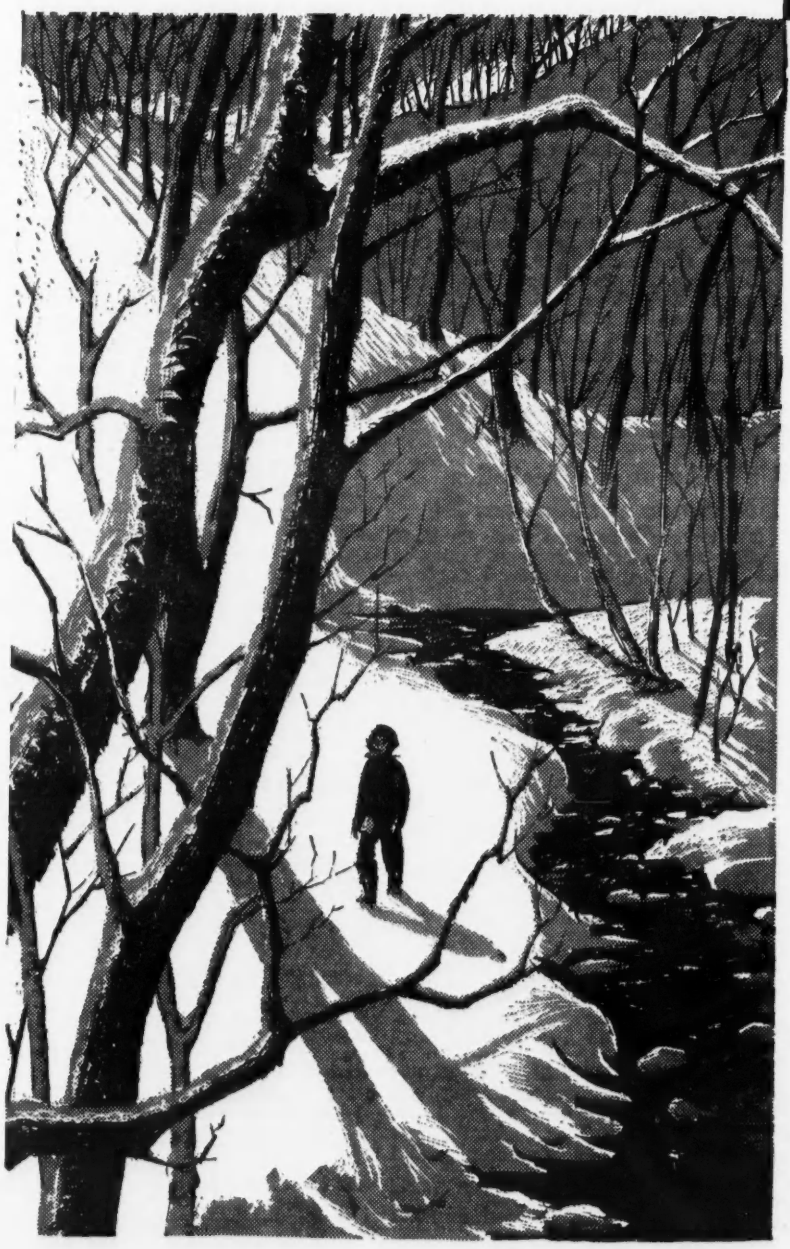

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Association Meetings

This Week

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal presentation meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 14.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, regular monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 12.

Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., May 22-26.

erican Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

erican Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, egional meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, January 27

erican Drug Manufacturers Association, anual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, la., April 13-15.

er.can Institute of Chemical Engineers, Kentucky hotel, Louisville, Ky., March 20-23; Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 1-4; anual meeting, November 27-30, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich.

erican Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, t. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 4-17.

erican Pharmaceutical Association, annual onvention, Miami Beach, Fla., May 1-6.

erican Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 7-9; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los ngeles, February 14-15; annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, V. Va., June 6-8.

erican Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cinnati, Ohio, January 31-February 4; anual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atntic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

erican Water Works Association, annual onference, Chicago, June 12-17.

titrust Law Section, New York State Bar ssociation, annual meeting, Bar Associaon House, New York, January 26.

sociation of American Soap and Glycerine roducers, annual convention, Waldorfstoria hotel, New York, January 26-28.

sociation of Consulting Chemists and Chemal Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza otel, New York, April 26; all-day forum and nnual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New ork, October 25.

emical and Allied Product Buyers' Group of ational Association of Purchasing Agents, almer House, Chicago, January 18; Commoore hotel, New York, January 25.

emical Institute of Canada, protective coatngs division conference, Royal York hotel, oronto, February 24, Ritz Carlton hotel, lontreal, February 25; chemical engineering ivision conference, Ottawa, March 7-9; anual conference and exhibition, Quebec City, uebec, May 30-June 1.

emical Market Research Association, joint eeting with CCDA, Edgewater Beach hotel, hicago, January 20-21; annual meeting, laza hotel, New York, May 18-19.

orine Institute, annual meeting, Biltmore otel, New York, January 26.

mmercial Chemical Development Association, oint meeting with CMRA, Edgewater Beach otel, Chicago, January 20-21.

ig, Chemical and Allied Trades section of he New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, larch 3; Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., eptember 22-25.

deral Wholesale Druggists Association, anual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulhur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

od, Drug and Cosmetic Law Section, New ork State Bar Association, annual meeting, tar Association House, New York, Janary 27.

est Products Research Society, national eeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., une 20-23.

nufacturing Chemists Association, annual uting in conjunction with SOCMA, Greenrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., une 9-11.

tional Farm Chemurgic Council, annual hemurgic conference, Deshler-Hilton hotel, olumbus, Ohio, March 22-24.

tional Pest Control Association, Purdue Pest ontrol Operators' Conference, Purdue Uniersity, West Lafayette, Ind., January 31ebruary 4; Southern Pest Control Operators' onference, Louisiana State University, aton Rouge, La., January 31-February 2; astern Pest Control Operators' Conference, niversity of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., ebruary 3-5.

tional Vitamin Foundation, symposium, Biltore hotel, New York, March 1.

tsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry nd Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn otel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4.

nt Maintenance and Engineering Show, Inernational Amphitheatre, Chicago, January 4-27.

iety of the Plastics Industry, annual meetng and conference, cruise on the Queen of ermuda, May 7-15.

thetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Asociation, regular monthly luncheon meetng, Commodore hotel, New York, Februry 9; annual outing in conjunction with CMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur prings, W. Va., June 9-11.

let Goods Association, annual meeting, Walorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

rld Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, ational Guard Armory, Los Angeles, April 0-10.

rld Petroleum Congress, Rome, June 6-15.

Oils, Fats Ouiput, Use: November

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of November. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Nov. 30
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	1,649,000	1,773,000	3,920,000
Babassu oil, crude			
refined			
Castor oil, No. 1, crude	3,317,000	4,958,000	[8]19,125,000
No. 3, crude	924,000	1,837,000	[8]3,857,000
Chinawood or tung oil	1,393,000	3,601,000	39,603,000
Coconut oil, crude	33,216,000	40,851,000	[8]63,236,000
refined	25,685,000	22,382,000	11,129,000
Cod and codliver oil	214,000	1,493,000	4,482,000
Corn oil, crude	22,328,000	21,538,000	13,051,000
refined	19,899,000	17,549,000	4,014,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	215,781,000	171,510,000	144,217,000
refined	161,193,000	159,907,000	[8]712,619,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis			1,190,000
Fish oil, refined		1,232,000	1,834,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	362,000	1,005,000	4,815,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	17,000	234,000	2,109,000
Grease, other than wool	53,587,000	27,464,000	71,612,000
Lard, rendered[3]	227,000,000	[9]15,007,000	52,516,000
refined[3]	140,000,000	9,558,000	27,455,000
Linseed oil, raw	58,487,000	44,051,000	214,023,000
refined	22,681,000	17,920,000	33,184,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified			
Menhaden oil	4,266,000	3,241,000	35,542,000
Neatsfoot oil	176,000	302,000	922,000
Oiticica oil		693,000	4,351,000
Olive oil, edible		2,700,000	5,702,000
inedible		31,000	89,000
sulfur foots		234,000	2,855,000
Palm oil, crude		6,524,000	[8]21,164,000
refined	3,564,000	3,890,000	1,529,000
Palm kernel oil, crude		5,215,000	7,090,000
refined	3,735,000	3,968,000	1,020,000
Peanut oil, crude[5]	1,987,000	5,087,000	4,520,000
refined	4,755,000	3,138,000	4,828,000
Perilla oil			
Rapeseed oil, crude		17,000	
refined		327,000	1,903,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil	335,000	2,208,000	[8]680,000
Sesame oil, crude			
refined		160,000	231,000
Soybean oil, crude	239,625,000	226,979,000	93,887,000
refined	210,242,000	204,223,000	59,983,000
Sperm oil		3,857,000	[8]11,817,000
Tallow, edible	13,541,000	11,879,000	7,035,000
refined	1,455,000	3,852,000	1,055,000
inedible	142,822,000	102,720,000	167,719,000
refined	14,709,000	14,661,000	8,435,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	2,008,000	2,312,000	[8]2,405,000
refined	1,354,000	475,000	3,000,000
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	29,323,000	14,274,000	48,056,000
Whale oil			
Wool grease	371,000		[8]1,530,000

Primary Products Except Oil

		Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Nov. 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	tons.	320,340	312,215	[10]251,547
hulls	tons.	128,233	138,337	85,053
linters	running bales.	[11]214,379	161,371	[11]2,2,037
hull fiber	lbs.	1,739,000	1,771,000	1,230,000
motes and grabbots	lbs.	3,583,000	2,102,000	6,382,000
Soybean cake and meal	tons.	507,260	517,580	47,934
Lecithin	lbs.	2,248,000	2,306,000	1,593,000
Edible soy flour, full fat	tons.	[6]	435	72
Other	tons.	5,284	5,054	1,205
industrial soy flour	tons.	6,246	6,385	1,290
Other cake and meal—				
Castor bean	tons.	2,430	2,385	403
Copra	tons.	8,727	10,684	4,234
Corn germ	tons.	13,912	13,955	590
Flaxseed	tons.	54,533	56,849	40,191
Olive	tons.	[12]	[12]	[12]
Peanut[13]	tons.	1,729	1,778	487
Tung nut	tons.	841	[12]	185
Other	tons.	3,144	4,531	1,737

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Nov. 30
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	1,484,000	1,205,000	4,257,000
Deodorized oil[15]	21,934,000	9,857,000	7,243,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oil and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	[6]	1,984,000	6,413,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids, hydrogenated[16]	1,353,000	719,000	1,959,000
unhydrogenated[16]		114,000	297,000
Glycerine, chemically pure (100% basis)[17]	12,917,000	8,966,000	17,445,000
crude (100% basis)[17]	16,370,000	18,333,000	12,540,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	4,804,000	5,776,000	12,782,000
Grease oil and lard oil	4,526,000	2,096,000	6,366,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	64,649,000	62,439,000	19,802,000
Soybean	113,412,000	106,999,000	33,005,000
Other	7,839,000	5,382,000	2,,94,000
Inedible—			
Animal	3,042,000	3,584,000	2,973,000
Vegetable	[6]	2,277,000	1,088,000
Fish	[6]	2,195,000	1,390,000
Oleomargarine	[18]134,717,000	[18]	19,952,000
Oleo oil	5,169,000	705,000	1,913,000
Shortening	186,148,000	664,000	103,657,000
Stearine, animal, edible	2,690,000	1,575,000	1,471,000
inedible	1,860,000	1,200,000	1,532,000
vegetable oil winter	15,511,000	12,774,000	11,959,000
Tall oil, crude	35,728,000	28,081,000	41,206,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	13,812,000	9,444,000	12,546,000
Tallow oil	578,000	1,185,000	2,434,000
Winterized oil	64,689,000	29,118,000	35,777,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Nov. 30
Castor beans	3,726	4,589	7,819
Copra	19,582	25,257	16,133
Corn germ	28,703	28,190	1,224
Cottonseed	1,141,803	659,109	2,441,751
Flaxseed	141,772	83,657	170,639
Olives	[12]	[12]	
Peanuts[13]	3,105	2,731	2,148
Soybeans	1,068,777	665,920	1,522,213
Tung nuts	13,555	4,876	9,232
Other	4,561	4,785	2,136

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oil" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Includes 588,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable October 31, 1954, figure of 729,000,000 pounds, includes quantities sold for export by C.C.C. but not "lifted." As of November 30, C.C.C. reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 36,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil; all of which is estimated to have been accounted for in respondent reports to the Census Bureau.

[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[5] Data on production collected by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally inspected lard.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[8] Data not available.

[9] Held by wool scourers.

[10] Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, reported zero stocks for cottonseed cake and meal as of November 30, 1954.

[11] Includes 47,412 bales first cut; 155,085 bales second cut; and 11,882 bales mill run. Average gross bale weight:—Total 602.3; first cut, 582.7; second cut, 609.4; and mill run, 588.3 pounds.

[12] Includes 99,464 bales first cut; 135,247 bales second cut; and 17,346 bales mill run.

[13] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[14] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[15] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[16] Data for fatty acids do not include estimates for companies reporting information on an annual basis.

[17] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[18] The total for November, 1954, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 126,448,000 pounds; bulk, pats or chips, 1,612,000, and bulk other 6,604,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same months in which it is produced.

Chemical Buyers Tell Of Conference Plans

The Chemical and Allied Products Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents has announced plans for its mid-winter conferences, to be held this year in Chicago and New York. The Chicago conference, set for January 18, will be held at the Palmer House, and the New York session will take place January 25 at the Commodore hotel.

The topics to be discussed at each meeting will be the same, but there will in most cases, be different speakers. Following are the topics to be discussed, with the name of the town in which each speaker will read his paper:—

"Cost Price Analysis—Its Value in Chemical Buying," Chicago, J. W. McKinney, assistant division purchasing agent for E. I duPont de Nemours & Co., and New York, also Mr. McKinney; "Technics of Market Research for the Chemical Buyer," Chicago, P. Friselle, manager of the market research department of Dow Chemical Company, and New York, B. R. Putnam, jr., manager of the market research department of American Cyanamid Company; "The Analysis of Chemical Packaging Costs," Chicago, W. F. Schoenthaler, manager of the distribution department of Shell Chemical Corporation, and New York, Mr. Schoenthaler.

Speakers at Luncheon Session.

At a luncheon session, E. A. Moss, vice-president of Swift & Co., Chicago, will speak at the Chicago session on "Management and the Role of the Chemical Buyer," and O. V. Tracy president and director of Enjay Company, will speak on the same topic at the New York meeting.

The following will be the program for the heavy and industrial chemicals section:—"New Sources of Coal Chemicals," Chicago, P. Meeske, assistant director of purchases, Dow Chemical Company, and New York, Mr. Meeske; "What to Watch for in the Acetone, Ethanol, Rosin and Soda Ash Markets" Chicago, Dr. H. G. Johnson, director of development of the

—*Continued on page 65*

Coal Chemicals Group Plans Regional Meeting January 27

The American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute will hear Dr. Lowell B. Kilgore, deputy director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, speak at its regional meeting to be held January 27 at the Drake hotel, Chicago. Dr. Kilgore's topic will be "Benzene—Production and Distribution."

The meeting will open at 10 a.m. with an address by F. Scott Gordon, assistant to the vice-president of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, on "The Third Side to the Tariff Issue." He will be followed by George A. Lamb, manager of buisness surveys for Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will speak on the "Current Coal Outlook."

The final speaker of the morning session will be Thomas G. Bowers, project supervisor of the engineering and development department of Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, Morton Grove, Ill. Mr. Bowers will discuss "Densite Coke in the Foundry Cupola."

The afternoon session will open at 2 p.m. with Dr. Kilgore's talk. He will be followed by Chester S. Edwards, president of Nitrogen Products, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., with a talk entitled, "Ammonium Sulfate." A social hour is planned for 6:30 p.m., with dinner following at 7:30 p.m. The dinner speaker will be Charles M. Hanna, who will talk on "The Conquest of Confusion."

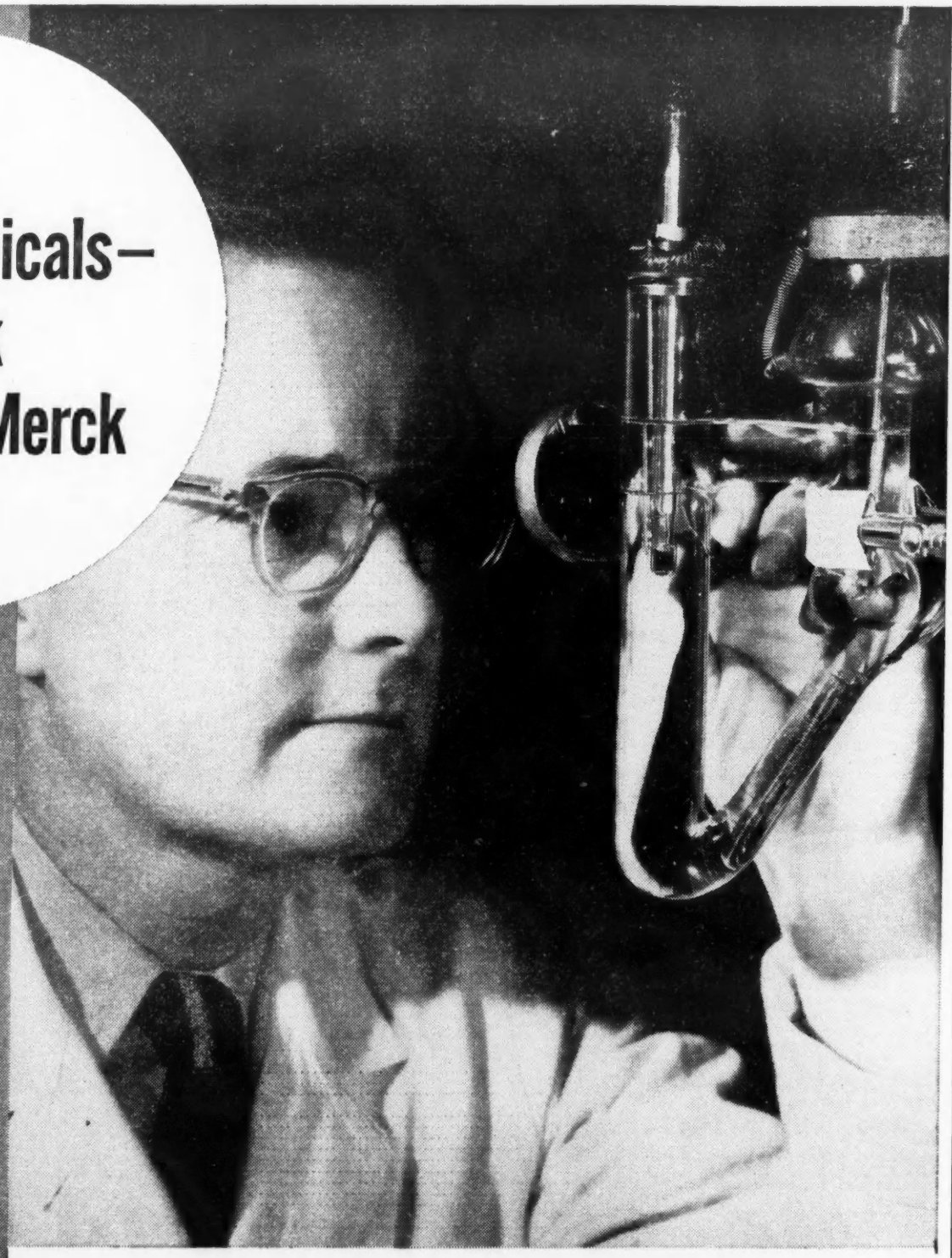
SOCMA Meets Wednesday To Hear Address on Atoms

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its next regular monthly luncheon meeting January 12 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Cocktails will be served at 12:15 p.m. and luncheon at 12:45 p.m. The speaker will be Frederick H. Warren, assistant to the executive vice-president in charge of atomic energy at General Dynamics Corporation. His topic will be "The Chemical Engineer and the Atom Business."

API to Meet on Pacific Coast

The American Petroleum Institute will hold its 1955 annual meeting in San Francisco November 14 to 17. Instead of one hotel serving as API headquarters, as is the general practice in Chicago, the assignment will be split up among four hotels—the St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins.

For Fine Chemicals– Look First to Merck



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CITRATES
EPHEDRINES
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SULFONAMIDES
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Looking *first* to Merck brings you multiple benefits. Merck Research provides new chemicals that mean new profit opportunities for you. Merck production capacity and experience assure prompt delivery of dependable, uniformly pure products. Merck Service stands ready at all times to help you solve tough formulating problems. In addition, Merck, as your source of supply for more than 1,000 fine chemicals, simplifies your purchasing.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 7 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .76 - .81
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - 1.35
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.28 - 1.36
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - .82
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - .83
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- .38¼
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, makers, primary distrib., point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Battery, chys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50- —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 98.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00- —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 152.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50- —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00- —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 157.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50- —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 181.50- —

Borie acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00
Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 4.75
syn., dms. lb. 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .23¾- .25½
Caprylic, dms lb. .23¾- .25½
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .051½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .041½- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms., c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¼- .26
tanks lb. .22½- —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .26¾
tanks lb. .23¼- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15 - .1675
tanks lb. .1325- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1450- .1625
tanks lb. .1275- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above ret dms, c.l. frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms, c.l., same basis gal 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms, c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C. to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb. 15.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
chys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb. 3.25 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, chys c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, chys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, chys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3040
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3699
USP, 85%, chys lb. .85 - .88
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 -12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .35¼- .37
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2025- —
w. w., dms lb. .2325- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.33 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¾
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
liq.	liquid
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary.
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's—Alcohol, Ethyl, 190 Pf.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted 100 lbs. 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP NF, consumers, cboys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .1725- .19
tanks lb. .1550- —
dbl. dist., (white), dms lb. .1975- .2150
tanks lb. .1800- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .14 - .15¾
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09¼
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol), tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .1725- .1950
tanks lb. .1550- —
s. d., dms lb. .1575- .1750
tanks lb. .14 - —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .1425- .1600
single pressed, bgs lb. .1375- .1550
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .1650- .1825
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works frt equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65% tanks works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14 - .1575
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .1325- .1550
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .41½- —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .43 - —
small dms lb. .45 - .51
imp., bgs lb. .36½ Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.90 3.10
powdered, 30 mesh fine, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms c.l lb. 65 90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.33
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.37
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
indust. (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

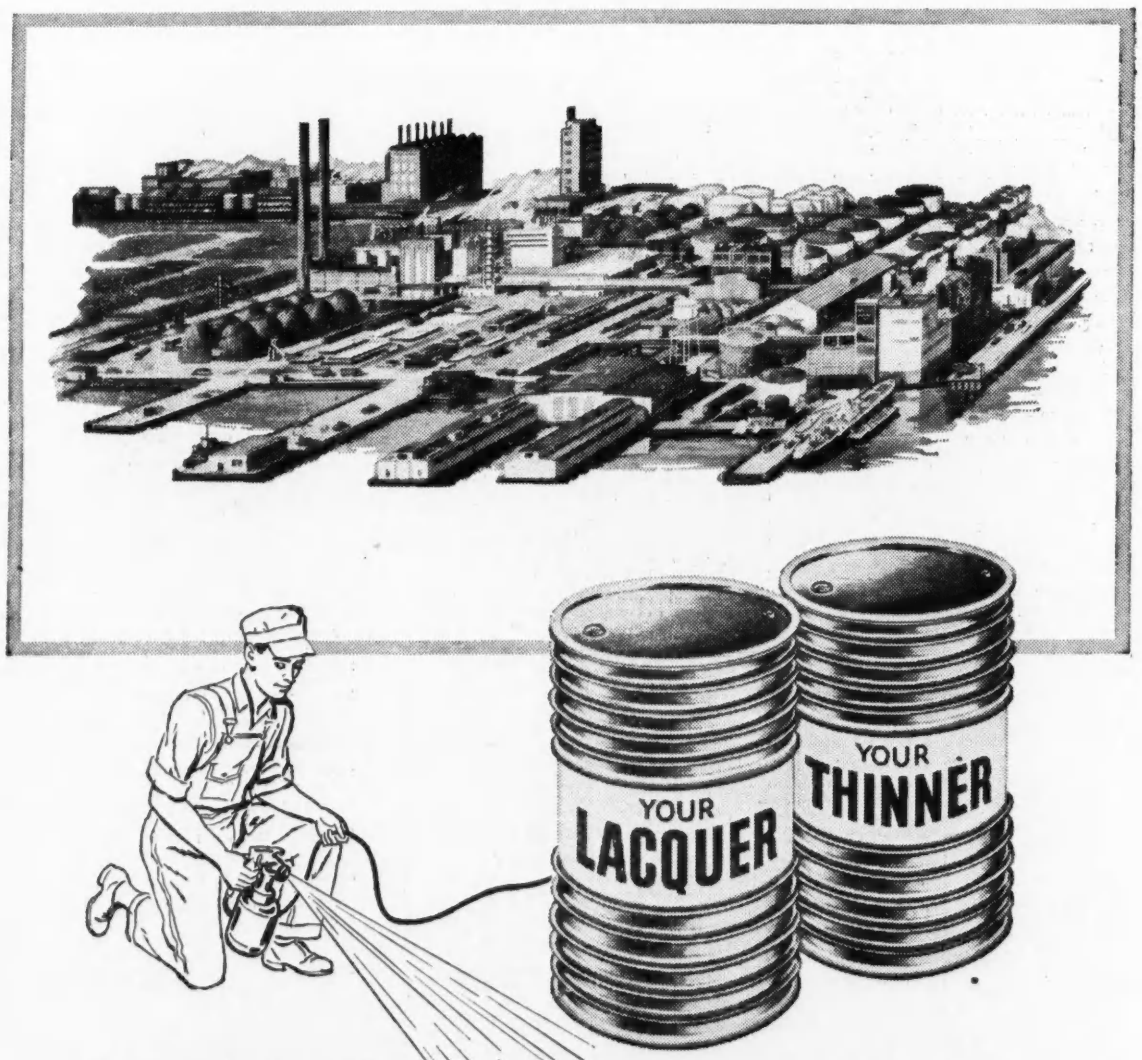
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —



Put This Plant Behind Your Product

Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?

BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE
ETHYL ALCOHOL
AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ACETONE C.P.
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

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NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTOR, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICALS SALES CORPORATION

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis gal.21.45 —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
c.l. works lb. .30 —
tanks, works lb. .28 —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .2 —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.26 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol)
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .588 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt alld lb. 28.50 - —
soln., 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .40 - —
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 .55
Socotrine, kgs lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1678- .1873
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .028 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0305- .0405
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb 79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .222 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .205 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, coml., bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.90 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 46½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms. works lb. 60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms. frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.53 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .16½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.87.50 -90.50

Ammonia, aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton.96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton.317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).

Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton.68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $5 per ton.74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.ton.84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls. dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs. c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms works lb. .11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.42.00 -47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works. ton.44.00 - —
bulk, works ton.42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .06½- .10

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"CLEAN UP" IRON OXIDE PROBLEMS

● For industry's continuing fight against rust, Pfizer offers these proven products:

CITRIC ACID. An important chemical in many metal cleaning pastes and liquid formulations for both home and industrial use. Solutions of citric acid, partially neutralized with ammonia, are excellent rust and scale removers. Their use results in the least possible loss of metal. Moreover, citric acid has an extremely low order of toxicity.

AMMONIUM CITRATE DIBASIC. A dry product for rust and scale removal with the same characteristics as the citric acid solutions partially neutralized with ammonia. It is of particular interest to manufacturers who market packaged home cleaners.

OXALIC ACID. Because Pfizer oxalic acid solubilizes iron oxide, it is the chief ingredient in radiator cleaning compounds. Combined with a wetting agent, oxalic acid solutions also find extensive use in washing railway cars and locomotives.

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#61, Chemicals for Metal Finishing ☐
#34, Oxalic Acid ☐
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COMPANY _____
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CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Ammonium Sulfide—Betanaphthylamine

Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis. ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride di-basic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alconol amyD.
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .38 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., gran., powd., dms. lb. .59 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.74.80 -83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis.25.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dvld lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
9S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300° 390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.49
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb .32 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 168.00 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton.180.00 -190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide grd., dms. c.l. frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. and l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse. N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.45 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).

THIS IS **MERCHANTS**

"CHLOROTHENE"*

(1, 1, 1—trichloroethane)

- **Unusually low toxicity**
- **Excellent solvency for oils and greases**
- **Rapid-drying properties**
- **Non-flammability**

*registration applied for by Dow Chemical Company

"Chlorothene" is particularly suited to cold type metal cleaning operations, combining a solvent power comparable to carbon tetrachloride, with less than 1/10 its toxicity. It can be used on all metals, including aluminum, without corrosive effects, and it is highly effective in cleaning plastic molds. "Chlorothene" is soluble in acetone, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, methanol and ether.

We will be pleased to discuss with you how "Chlorothene" can fit into your operations.

Sales offices and Warehouses: Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Omaha.
Stock Points: Albuquerque, Aurora, Ill., Erwin, Tenn., S. Norwalk, Conn.

ACIDS • ALKALIS • FUNGICIDES • SURFACTANTS
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • LAUNDRY COMPOUNDS
EMULSIFIERS • CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES
DRY ICE • SOAPS

SERVICE QUALITY MERCO

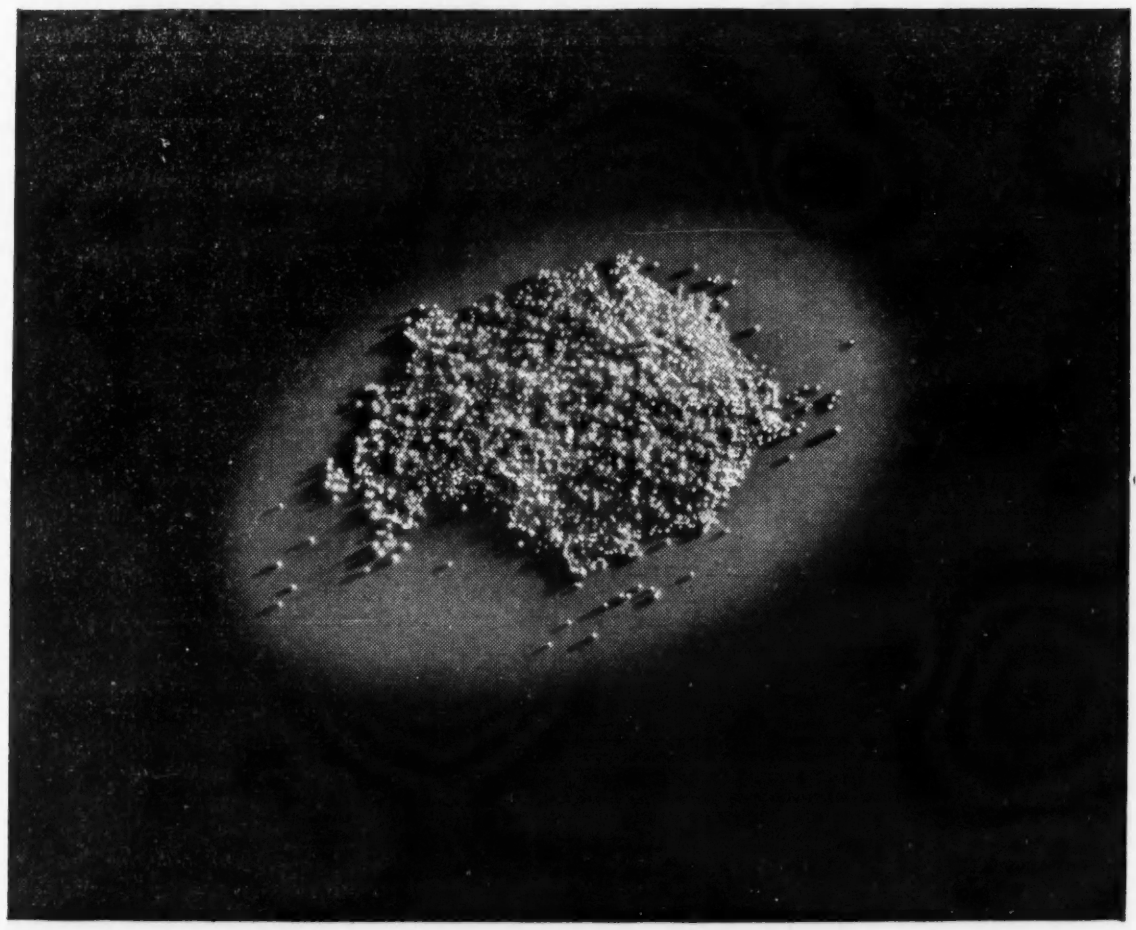
MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Distributors of industrial chemicals for over a quarter century.

Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point ..... lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.i., frt. alld ... lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse ... lb. .065 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls. ..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton 140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 6.75 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 6.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .15 - .16½
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- .22½
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .48 - .50
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., & of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho finished same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ... lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis. lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls ... lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton 68.00 -70.00
Los Angeles ..... ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton 125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 70.00 - —
cryst. 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.25 - —

Borax, tech., powd., 99½%, bgs., ton 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .19 - 26
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
ters truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basas ..... lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works ... lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .04¾- .13¼
Brown, umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs works lb. .06¾- .06½
Turkey-type bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls works ..... lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .50 - —
Butadiene refd., cyls., refy ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
N. Y. harbor ..... gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. or Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
n-Butyl laurate, dms., works ... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal dms. less truckloads works lb. 70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-d- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —



between you and this page

. . . is roughly one cubic foot of NITROGEN gas. Floating free in the air this nitrogen can't add to America's agricultural or industrial wealth. But this month in Memphis, Tennessee, Grace Chemical Company is opening a plant that will "fix" atmospheric nitrogen in the form of two very versatile compounds — ammonia and urea. (Shown in the photo are prills—tiny beads—of urea containing the equivalent to the amount of nitrogen gas between you and this page.)

Fixed in this way, nitrogen can enrich our crop farms, our livestock, and our homes—through its use in fertilizers, feed supplements, and the manufacture of products ranging from toothpaste to television cabinets.

Output of the $20,000,000 Memphis plant will be 72,000 tons of nitrogen a year. It will provide industry and agriculture these two forms of nitrogen from a *dependable* source—backed by a world of experience.

For AMMONIA and UREA look to —

GRACE CHEMICAL COMPANY

A WORLD OF EXPERIENCE

HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y. • ATLANTA, GA. • CHICAGO, ILL. • MEMPHIS, TENN.

Calamine, USP—Chlorinated Rubber

Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse works, frt alld on 96 lbs or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, cryst., purif., dms, lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms, c.l., frt. equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .40 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ..... lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms, lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .46
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.s., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald, ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works ..lb. .128 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs ..lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more ....lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .61 - —
Camphor, syn., USP, tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .91 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs. ..... lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs. ..... lb 4.00 4.05
powd., bxs. ..... lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms .. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs .... lb. .20½- .21
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area, ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis ..... lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis ..... lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .0515- .0525
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld, lb. .10½- .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stockpoints lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld, alld lb. .11¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, selected, bleached, A, cs ..lb. 3.75 - —
B, cs. ..... lb. 3.30 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ..lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 7.95 - 8.45
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .21½- .22
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis ..lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ..... lb. .16½- .16¾
longstick, cracked, bls ..... lb. .18½- .19
shortstick, cracked, bls ..... lb. .17½- .17¾
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls. lb. No prices.
thin, bls. ..... lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton.104.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ....ton.35.00 -37.50
Castoreum, nat., cns ..... lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .48 - .50
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .75 - .80
Roman, cs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26½- .32¼
smaller lots, works ... lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, ton.77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ..... ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ..ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ..... ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0510- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works ..lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots ..lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less ....lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, 45%, c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —

ATLAS...

Headquarters for water-soluble emulsifiers

Atlas makes an extensive range of water-soluble non-ionic surface active agents to meet a variety of oil-in-water emulsifying problems.

These materials possess broad compatibility with many emulsion ingredients. They are used extensively in preparing cosmetic, household and industrial emulsion products . . . for solubilizing essential oils . . . for stabilizing water-based paints . . . for lubricating textiles.

Some of the most widely used of this family of surfactants are listed in the table. They range from about 10 (moderately water-soluble) to about 17 (highly water-soluble) on the Atlas HLB scale. Their variety of chemical identity makes it possible to choose the right kind of material with the emulsifying properties you need.

In addition, Atlas makes a full selection of oil-soluble emulsifiers. For information and samples, write or call Atlas today.

TYPICAL ATLAS WATER-SOLUBLE EMULSIFIERS			COLOR AND FORM
NAME	COMPOUND	HLB	AT 25°C.
TWEEN 20	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate	16.7	Lemon-orange oily liquid
TWEEN 21	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate	13.3	Lemon-orange oily liquid
TWEEN 40	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monopalmitate	15.6	Lemon-orange oily liquid
TWEEN 60	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate	14.9	Orange oily semi-liquid
TWEEN 61	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate	9.6	Tan waxy solid
TWEEN 65	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate	10.5	Tan waxy solid
TWEEN 80	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate	15.0	Lemon oily liquid
TWEEN 81	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate	10.0	Lemon oily liquid
TWEEN 85	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan trioleate	11.0	Lemon oily liquid

TWEEN REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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SORBITOL and related polyols
DETERGENTS
AGRICULTURAL EMULSIFIERS
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ATLAC® POLYESTER RESINS
PYCAL® PLASTICIZERS
DARCO® ACTIVATED CARBONS

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offices in principal cities
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, comm., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls. 150 lbs. frt. alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride fib dms., frt adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bags lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms. frt adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms. frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .60 - —
"0000," bgs. lb. .88 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 6.05 - 6.20
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol bots., dms lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50 00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .54 - —
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .54 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks ex works gal. .154 - .165
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.37 - 1.50
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.13 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .80 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz..17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .82 - .88
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 -
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .273
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .48½- .58
type II, 90%, bbls., works. lb. .41 - .46½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.187.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.182.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42 dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, sacked, Memphis ton.73.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton.70.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207 C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret dms., c.l. same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l. dlvd 100 lbs.16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.17.75 - —

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Now you can add a high quality, odorless flat wall paint to your line without buying special processing equipment. You build your own vehicle *right from the resin* at substantial savings over a purchased vehicle. You can offer your customers a many-ways-better paint at competitive prices.

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Cube Root—Dimethyl Sulfate

Cube root, powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs ... lb. No prices.
powd., cs. ... lb. No prices.
Cumene, dms c.l. works ... lb .12 —
l.c.l. works ... lb .14 —
tanks works ... lb 11 —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs ... lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. ... lb. .11½- —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs. ex dock duty extra lb. 08½ —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l. bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dms., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works ga. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l. works, same basis lb. .30 .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .46½- .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton.64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .83 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66¼
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ —
tanks, works lb. .17 —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms. lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½- —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald...lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald.lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works, lb. .35½- .36
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms...lb. .20 - —
99°C., dms.....lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.r., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E.....lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.....lb. .10 - —
recld., 68 C., dms.....lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd.....lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works...lb. .28¾- —
c.l. same basis.....lb. .29¼- —
tanks same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works..gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .455 - —
ex-whse.....gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y.....gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns....lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - 50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock..ton.70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis..lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis..lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns.....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns.....lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns.....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns.....lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns.....lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.16.10 - —
No. 6 cns.....lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns.....lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.....lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns.....lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns.....lb.24.65 - —
No. 33 cns.....lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.....lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.....lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ..lb.13.50 - —
Yellow Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y.....lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G....lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G.....lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G.....lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc...lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B.....lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R.....lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD.....lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR.....lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc.....lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B.....lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc.lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T.....lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR.....lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B.....lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y.....lb. .93 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc....lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc.....lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc.....lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC.....lb. 1.64 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .93 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc....lb. 2.57 - —
392 Scarlet B.....lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD.....lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc.....lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc.....lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M.....lb. 93 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc.....lb. 1.30 - —
conc.....lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B.....lb. 2.03 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra,
581 Direct black EB.....lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc.....lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra...lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G.....lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX.....lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX.....lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V.....lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G.....lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc.lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG.....lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder....lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN.....lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG.....lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc.....lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX.....lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc.....lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ.....lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX.....lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc.....lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC.....lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX....lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B. lb. 2.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste.lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste.lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG.....lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray I.....lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB.....lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN....lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF.....lb. 2.42 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550.....lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551.....lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc.....lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant.....lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc.....lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow G.....lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc.....lb. 1.22 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O.....lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue.....lb. 1.21 - —
Jet.....lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc..lb. 1.71 - —

Dimethylamine—Emetine Hydrochloride

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Brown Bismarck R, conc...lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra.....lb. .60 - —
Y extra.....lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc.....lb. 3.03 - —
Green, malachite, conc.....lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B.....lb 4.55 - —
Safranine, Y, conc.....lb 2.90 - —
Violet methyl, B.....lb. 1.10 - —
Dyes, coaltar for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc...lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra.....lb 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc.....lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc.....lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO....lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc.....lb. .90 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.02 - 1.05
tanners, bbls.....lb .06 - 06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .45 - —
select, bundles.....lb. .65 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.32.93 -35.00

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Ephedrine—Ginger

Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Epinephrine, syn. USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 35.75 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 39.50 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
syn., 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .80 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd. lb. .53½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .38 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices 1¢ per lb. higher, W. of Rockies.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl, ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .11½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Carodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. .08¼- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls c lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 - 40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .26
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 19.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 145.00 - 150.00
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 140.00 - 145.00
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0585- .06
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .067 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .033 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .055 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .03 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- .23
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .20
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .2
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .2
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .2
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .2
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.2
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.0
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.2
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.7
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 - 10.2
Root, African, bls lb. .31 - .3
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. No prices
No. 2, bgs. lb. .36 - .3
No. 3, bgs lb. .35 - .3
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .29 - —

Formaldehyde isn't "Formaldehyde" any more

It's one of 4 specialized types—designed to meet specific needs—and only Celanese supplies all 4

Suppose you're producing a low solids resin for plywood adhesives. Celanese* Formalin (37% formaldehyde in water) is your best bet. On the other hand, for a high solids urea resin, your Celanese representative can show you conclusive reasons why Celanese Paraformaldehyde (flake 91% active chemical), with its high reactivity, is your most efficient and economical source for formaldehyde.

Many producers of alcoholated resins have discovered that a Celanese Formcel* Solution of formaldehyde in a specified alcohol eliminates a costly step in the production cycle. Or, if you're looking for the most readily available source for dry formaldehyde gas, you'll want Celanese Trioxane, the anhydrous formaldehyde.

The right formaldehyde can give you the competitive edge—through lower production costs and higher product quality. Celanese—formaldehyde headquarters—can help you make the right choice.

Celanese Corporation of America,
Chemical Division,
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
lycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
lycerol (see Glycerine).
lyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
old chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 -20.50
olden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
raphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
rease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- —
reen, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .59¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
dalachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
ndelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
iiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
m, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .20 - .21
powd., USP, bbls lb. .26 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
opal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .29 - .32
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12 - .13
MA, soft, bgs lb. .21½- .22½
WS, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .25
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .19 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .21½- .23½
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .25 - —
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - —
ammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .07½- .09

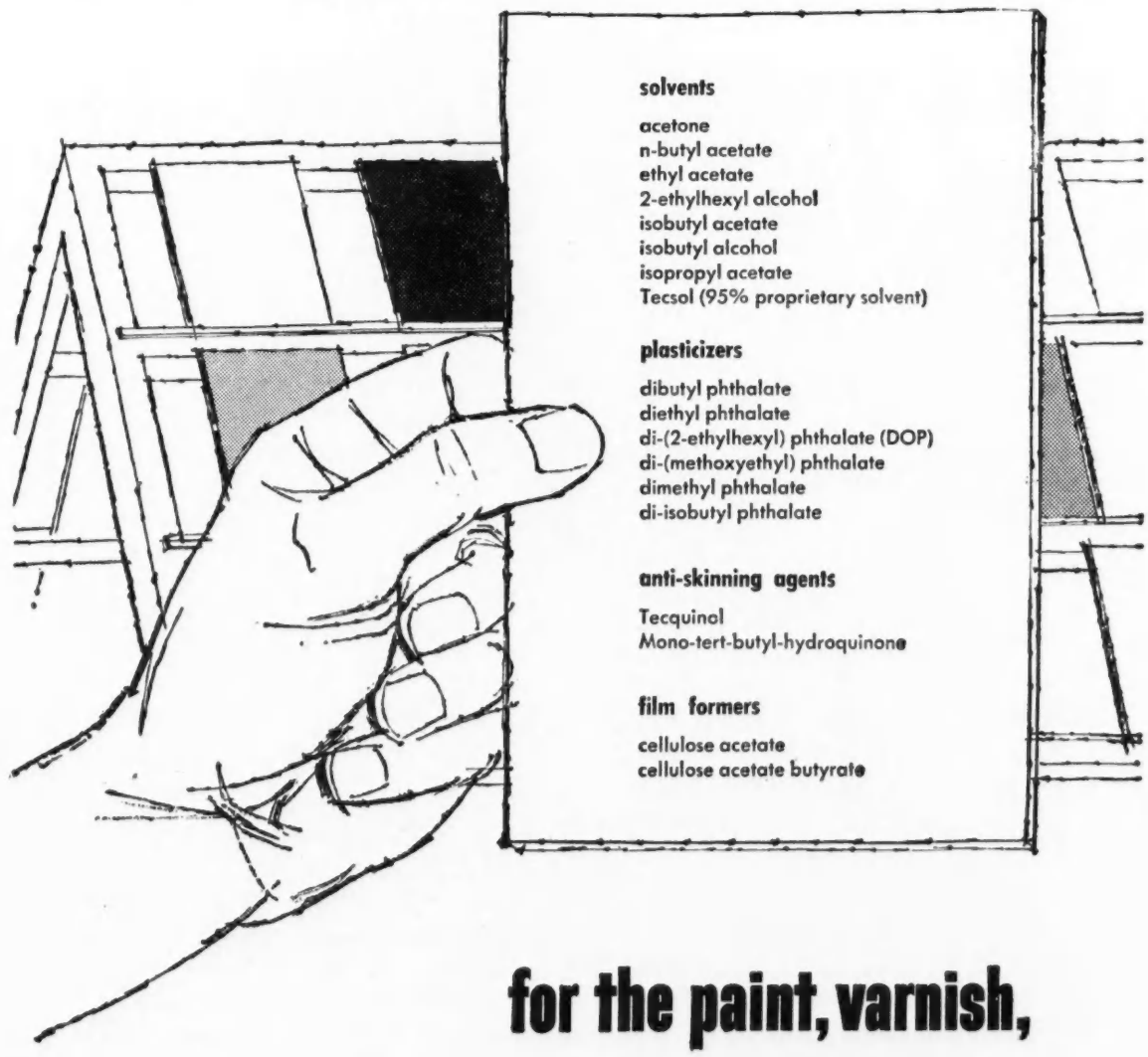
Gum, dammar, East India, black, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .42
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. fill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid Atl States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .38 - .42
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .36
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .27 - .30
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb 22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.95 - 3.00
No. 2, cs lb 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton. 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom. green, bls lb. .53 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —

Glauber's Salt—Hydrocortisone Alcohol

1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 450.00 —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz 9.35 -10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrastine, bots oz 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10 grain bots bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms... gram. 6.00 - —



solvents

acetone
n-butyl acetate
ethyl acetate
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
isobutyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate
Tecsol (95% proprietary solvent)

plasticizers

dibutyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DOP)
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate

anti-skinning agents

Tecquinol
Mono-tert-butyl-hydroquinone

film formers

cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate

for the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry

Stocks of most of these Eastman industrial chemicals are carried in the larger industrial centers of the United States. For further information, write or call our nearest sales office.

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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
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Hydrofuramide—Lime, Spray

Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP obts dlvd lb. 03¾ .05
35%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls & cs lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb 5.10 6.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb 5.00 —
cms., dlvd. lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, jars, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 6.55 - 6.85
6.50 -11.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac, root, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.25
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
formate dms lb .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
solvent grade dms, c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root NF bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

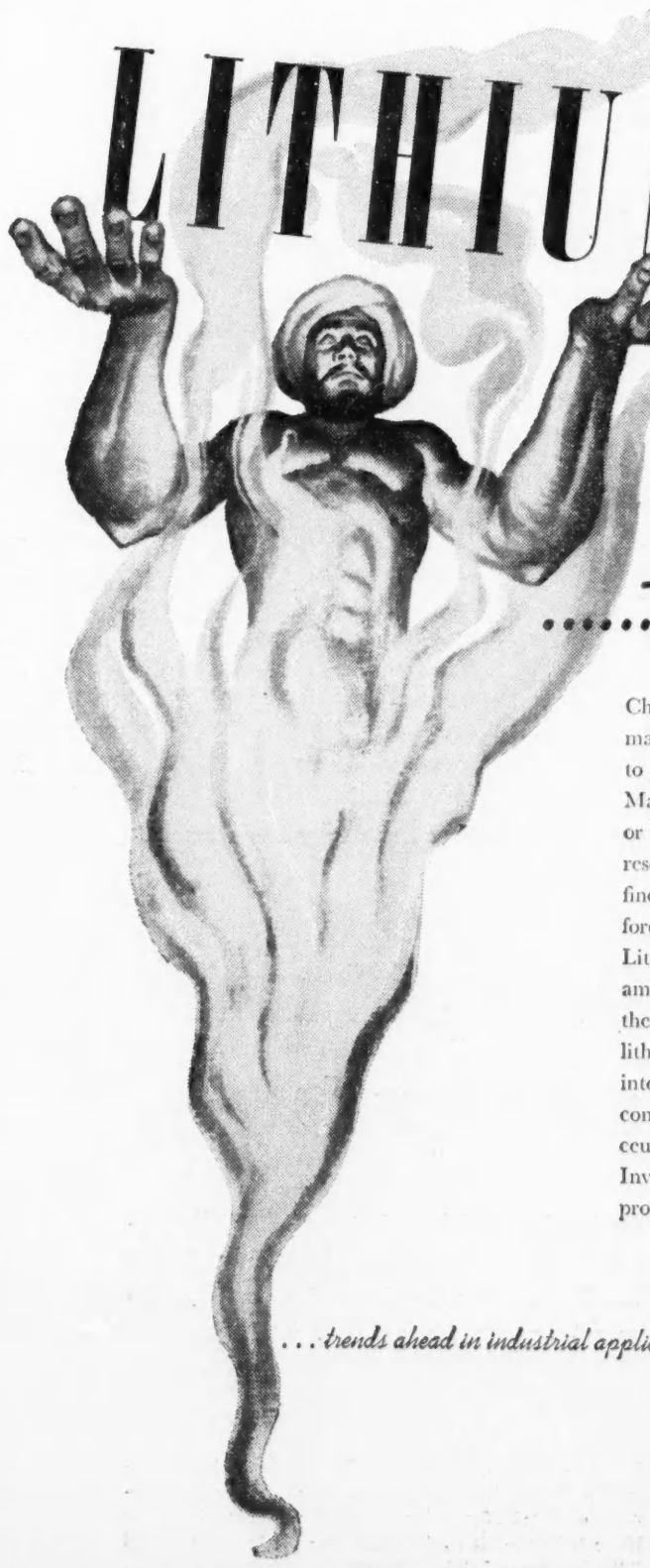
Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .06 - .16½
collodial, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs., lc. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs., lc. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .12¾- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, dist., dms. c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb 90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .23 - —
gran, bbls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 5-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. frt alld lb .28½- —
1-lb bgs., c.a. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —

Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.

Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1580- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20¼- .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb 12.75 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble bulk, Adams, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 13.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 10.25 - —
Kimbalton, Va ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 11.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 11.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton 10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 11.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa ton 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 15.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 14.50 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —



.....the Miracle Element

Chemical Genie of the CPI, Lithium's near-magical properties recurrently offer the key to possibilities in countless fields of research. Many of its uses were unheard of a bare year or two ago. Today, more and more scientists, researchers and development engineers are finding lithium the "open-sesame" in heretofore inaccessible areas of research.

Lithium could well pave the way to even more amazing—and profitable—developments in the years to come. So take a long look at lithium, particularly if you have a production interest in organic chemicals, ceramics, air conditioning, greases, metallurgy, pharmaceuticals, brazing fluxes or atomic energy. Investigate this wonder metal. It could mean profits *for you!*

. . . trends ahead in industrial applications for Lithium

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Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

MINES: Keystone, Custer, Hill City, South Dakota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • Cat Lake, Manitoba • Amos Area, Quebec
CHEMICAL PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton Va	ton.	13.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	17.00	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—
McNeil, Tex.	ton.	16.00	—
Menominee Mich	ton	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	13.50	—
North Tazewell, Va.	ton.	12.75	—
Reddick, Fla.	ton.	16.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala.	ton.	13.50	—
Winooski, Vt.	ton.	17.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	7.35	7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	6.75	7.05
96-98%, dms	lb.	6.75	7.15
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	3.90	5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works	lb.	1.58	—
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd.,	lb.	3.10	—
Linden flowers with leaves, bis	lb.	.34	.35
without leaves, bis	lb.	.40	.41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	72.00	-73.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis,	ton.	68.00	—
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.16	—
Carbonate, NF, c.l., works, or dlvd.	lb.	1.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.43½	1.48½
tech., c.l., works, or dlvd	lb.	.95	1.00
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.00	1.20
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.28½	—
tech., cryst., dms	lb.	1.10	1.25
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.17½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.18½	—
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.23½	—
Hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	15.00	—
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.97½	—
l.c.l., 1-ton lots or more,	lb.	.98	.98½
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.15
Nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	2.25	—
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	—
Titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	1.25	Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	29.50	-33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	—
No 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
No 3, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	—
solid, No. 1, l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.50	—
di-Lysine hydrochloride, bots.	kilo.	140.00	-150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.	lb.	1.40	—
West Indian, No. 1, bls.	lb.	1.40	—
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works	lb.	.25¼	26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
extra light, works	lb.	.29¼	.30
USP, light, ctns.	lb.	.35	.36
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.36	.38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	82.50	—
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash.	ton.	38.00	—
Magnesium bromide, jars	lb.	.90	1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10½	—
truckloads, frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	.13
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½	—
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	.15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	55.00	-105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.	lb.	1.30	1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works	lb.	5.40	5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.26½	.30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works	lb.	.27	.2820
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld.			
on carlots	lb.	.46	.48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	.10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	—
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.			
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.96	.98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	—
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies 1½c. higher			
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.30	.32
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
Arsenate, bgs	lb.	.16	—
Borate, tech., bbls	lb.	.24	—
Carbonate, bbls., works	lb.	.22	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25½	—
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works.	ton.	88.00	—
burlap bgs., paper-lined, works	ton.	91.50	—
dms., works	ton.	94.00	—
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.			
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.79	1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms	lb.	4.70	4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.52	—
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms.	lb.	.32½	—
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.	lb.	.37½	—
Metal, cs., dlvd. East	lb.	.30	.32
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb.	.23	—
precip., 6½-7% Mn., dms	lb.	.27	—
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	80.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	87.50	—
Tallate, 6%, dms.	lb.	.24	—
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	68.00	—
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	55.00	-58.00
Mannitol, coml., dms., works	lb.	.40	.43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.53	—
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33½	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38½	—
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.06	.06½
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cns	lb.	7.75	Nom.
Japanese, cs.	lb.	13.00	—
syn., USP, racemic, cns.	lb.	5.45	—
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	4.00	4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms. ton lots works, frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.48	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.98	—
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.78	—
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	6.84	—
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms	lb.	7.72	—
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	5.97	- 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide), USP, fib. dms.	lb.	6.14	—
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).			
Iodide, yellow, NF.	lb.	7.72	—
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).			
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net flask.		322.00	-324.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1350	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1450	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1150	—
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).			
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)			
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)			
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).			
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)			
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)			
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).			
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.70	—
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.			
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld.	gal.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.48	—
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dlvd., Metropolitan areas	gal.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld	gal.	.27	—
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J.	gal.	.25½	—
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.47	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	—
tankwagon, 2,-4,000 gals. min. dlvd. Metropolitan areas.	gal.	.35	—
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.32	—
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).			
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more	lb.	3.50	—
feed grade, 98% fib dms.			
same basis	lb.	2.65	—
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs. frt. alld	lb.	.61	.64

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL • PHARMACEUTICAL • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

From brine wells in Central Michigan, rich in bromine, sodium, calcium and magnesium, come most of the chemicals now being produced by Michigan Chemical Corporation. These chemicals are available in quantity, processed to rigid specifications. Quality, strength and purity are controlled in our modern research and analytical laboratories. Michigan Chemical Corporation is a growing company you can depend upon today and in the future. Write for catalogue.

Aluminum Bromide Anhydrous. Technical grade, dark colored product suitable for most manufacturing uses. Highly reactive catalyst, many uses in organic synthesis especially in isomerization, bromination and halogen exchange reactions. Available as solid or lump.

Ammonium Bromide NF IX. A white powder, very pure, complies with all the requirements of the National Formulary. Commonly used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations. Also in photography, textile finishing and as fire retardant for fabrics.

Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes. Assay 99.8%.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, non-corrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes. Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specifications. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths, in glass.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white, granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all U.S.P. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithography. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white crystalline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., non-flammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals, especially barbiturates.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 4 degrees C. boiling range; specific gravity 1.495.

Methylene Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid. Miscible with methyl alcohol, ether, chloroform and other organic liquids. A purified product with a 1.8 degrees C. boiling range. Specific gravity 2.47. Used in organic synthesis, as a solvent and as a heavy gauge liquid.

Bromodichloromethane. A clear, heavy, volatile liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 1.99; boiling point 90 degrees C. Soluble or miscible with many organic liquids. Used in organic synthesis. Adds to olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts.

Bromotrichloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 2.0; boiling point 104 degrees C. Miscible with many organic liquids. Useful in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins with peroxide catalysts.

Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the manufacture of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2 NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in Hydrochloride form.

β-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_2 \cdot HCl$ (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF IX grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anti-caking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Magmaster* Magnesia Refractories. A series of high temperature calcined magnesite refractory grains. Unusual purity of 97% MgO, low in silica, iron, alumina. Bulk density 100 pounds per cubic foot and over. For construction, lining and maintenance of open-hearth and electric furnaces.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Also manufacturer of Pestmaster Insecticides, Pestmaster* Methyl Bromide Fumigant and Dustmaster* Road Chemicals.*

MC

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Saint Louis, Michigan EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Methyl Abietate—Nickel Chloride

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide (others vis. various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50 lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
Methyl cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .00 - —
tanks works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.

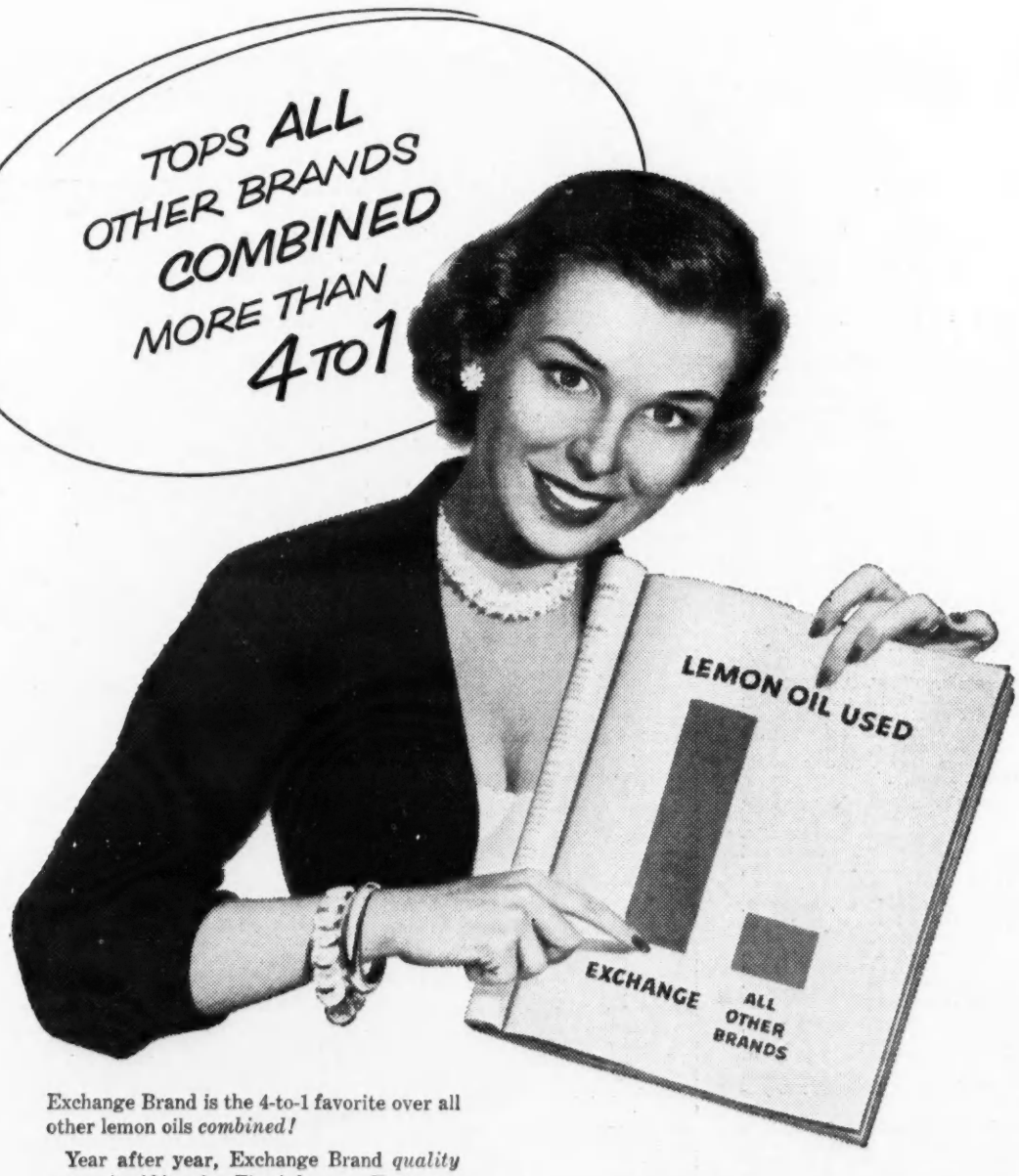
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¾- .10
New York gal. .11½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. allds. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidm (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns. oz 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 54.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 -65.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .07¼ Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .05½- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .05¾- .06
refd., dom., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .11½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. allds lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resub., dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. allds lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46⅛



Exchange Brand is the 4-to-1 favorite over all other lemon oils *combined!*

Year after year, Exchange Brand *quality* proves itself in sales. That's because Exchange Lemon Oil comes only from California lemons grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

When a little lemon oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

Sunkist Growers

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180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.68	- .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works.	lb.	.64½-	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.37	- .38
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.76	- —
green, bbls.	lb.	.76	- —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¾-	.36¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	12.00	-12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	11.50	-11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb	1.20	- —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.03	—
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	12½-	.13
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	5.75	6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	- —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms	lb.	.54	- .57
powd., dms	lb.	60	- —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51½-	—
Nitrobenzene dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb	41	.43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	.21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms	lb.	.75	- —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	- —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis	ton.	130.00	- —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	5.00	- —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works	unit-ton.	2.95	+ .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	- —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	- —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23¼-	—
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22¾-	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	- —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50	- —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	- —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33	- .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59	- —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24	- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.38	- —
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole bgs	lb.	.46	- —
shrivels, bgs.	lb.	.44	- —
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.33	- .34
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	- .12
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	- .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	- —
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns	lb.	2.80	- 3.25
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.00	- 3.40
NF, bots.	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns	lb.	.55	- .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.85
Angelica root, bots	lb.	66.00	-100.00
seed, bots	lb.	56.00	-95.00
Aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	- 5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.45	- .50
Avocado, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.55	- 2.00
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.25
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	- 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	10.50	-13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.00	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, native, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.10
redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Calamus, bots	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.38	- .55
white, dms.	lb.	.31	- .45
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	7.85	-10.25
rectified, cns.	lb.	12.50	-14.75
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	36.00	-50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2150-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2260-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2310-	—
tanks	lb.	.2160-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2110-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2160-	—
tanks	lb.	.2010-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l	lb.	.2350-	.2450
Oil, castor, No. 3, tech., dms., c.l	lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks	lb.	.1675-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.14¾-	—
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.13½-	.14
75% dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	.17½
USP, dms., c.l	lb.	.1800-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1850-	—
tanks	lb.	.1700-	—
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1950-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
tanks	lb.	.1850-	—
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.65	- 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.65
Celery seed, bots	lb.	13.00	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots	lb.	160.00	-250.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	25.00	-50.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia)	lb	No stocks.	
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	1.30	- 1.75
Java, true, dms	lb.	1.35	- 1.75
Java-type, cns	lb.	1.35	- 1.75
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms	lb.	3.25	- 4.20
leaf, unrectified, dms	lb.	1.55	- 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.14	- —
Pac. Coast	lb.	.13¾-	—
refd., Cochin type, f.x.s. incl. rct. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.21¾-	—
deodorized, tanks, works	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	09¼-	.09½
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.50	- 1.60
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.50	- 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	14.50	-18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13⅞-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.05⅝-	—
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.18¼-	.18⅝
tanks	lb.	.16⅞-	—
Costus, bots.	lb.	8.00	- —
Oil, cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.13⅛-	—
Valley	lb.	.12⅞-	—
Texas	lb.	.12⅜-	.12¾
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.05	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02⅝-	—
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.18⅜-	.18⅝
tanks	lb.	.16⅞-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns	lb.	4.15	- 5.75
Cypress, bots.	lb	5.30	- —
Degras (see D)			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.75	- 5.30
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms	lb.	.67	- 1.00
80-90%, dms.	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.35	- 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1400-	.1450
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1630-	.1680
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1250-	.1300
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	- .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units		.10½-	.11
Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 100,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14
200,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14
300,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units		.12	- .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1909

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	6.50	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	10.50	-12.25
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	11.25	-14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	12.25	-17.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb	2.50	- 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.14½-	.15
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.17½-	.18
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.19	- .19½
Guaiacwood, cns	lb	1.40	- 1.90
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.70	- 3.80
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.42	- .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, cns., dms., cns.	lb	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.50	- 4.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French			
30-32% ester, cns	lb.	3.55	- 4.60
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	9.50	-13.20
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	10.00	-16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.85	- 2.30

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Oil, Lemon—Pink Root

Oil, lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.60 - 6.15
Messina, cns. lb. 6.05 - 9.25
terpeneless bots lb 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cs lb. 3.50 - 5.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1505- —
l.c.l. lb. .1555- .1575
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1230- —
New York lb. .1355- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1385- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cons., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .08¾ Nom.
Gulf and Atlantic ports, f.a.s. lb. .09¼ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., cms. lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb .32 .33
30° cold test, dms lb .30 .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.85.00 -275.00
Spanish, bots lb.35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.35
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .17 - .17½
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 .80
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina cns lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .1250- .12¾
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .13½- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .19 - —
refd., dms. lb. .23½- .24
tanks lb. .22 - —
Pennyroyal USP, imported, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 7.75 - 8.65
redist., USP, dms lb. 8.10 - 9.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.20 - 6.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.10
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .1355- —
steam dist. dms. ex whse. N.Y.C. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.43.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary- bots lb 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.25 - 7.00
Spanish, cns. lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.11.50 -13.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½ Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .90 - 1.25
nat., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
dom., USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.28.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .12⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lib. .05¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02⅜- —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .16½- .17
tanks lb. .14⅜- —
clarified, dms. lb. .16 - .16½
tanks lb. .14⅜- —
salad, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
tanks lb. .15⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works lb. .02¼- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
tanks, works lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .12½- .13
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Tansy, dms. lb 7.75 - 9.00
Tar Acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works lb. .601 - —
whse. lb. .712 - —
tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl. l.c.l., works, South lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. lb 1.95 - 4.00
terb. white cns lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- .24½
tanks, N. Y. lb. .21¾- .22
domestic mills lb. .21½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF cns. dms lb .30 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns lb.11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. cms gal.10.00 -13.00

Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 71 - .71½
175-165 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- 73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- 75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- 78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls lb. .13 - .13½
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19.45
drop, USP cns lb 21.65 -21.90
powd USP cns lb 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, C.P., bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., incluce Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobipaenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Ortho-chloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachloraniline (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb 19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
A.M.P. temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0965- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1165- .1265
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .163 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .209 - —

Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-arylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion spray powder, 15% dealers, dms. works lb. 48 - .49
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, cms. c.l., works, frt alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.84.00—Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd bbls lb 2.05 2.06
tech, powd, bbls lb 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt equalized lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex, refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .44 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .23 - .30
Japanese, hontaka bgs lb. .35 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .60 - —
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. No prices.
Nigerian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
white, bgs. lb. .65 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E dm.85.00 - —
dlvd. W dm.88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E dm.95.00 - —
dlvd., W dm.98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 10¾- —
dlvd. W lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅜
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .02½- .04¾
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅜- .07¼
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08⅛- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .05⅛
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09⅜
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05¼
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .1[illegible] - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
Odorless, tanks, ref'y, Watson, Calif. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F. b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-284° F., b.r., 38° 43°C., m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
19°-30°C., m.a.p. gal. .19 - .20
272°-387°, b.r., 31°C, m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p. gal. .32 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p. gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p. gal. .39 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .42½
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. 12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same oasis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .45 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .47 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .49 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms c.l. dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms., works lb.17.00 -17.25
tech., fib ams., works lb.10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D), Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long ton. 4.60 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.00 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.65 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.65 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.65 - —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28. The 3c. labor advance and 9c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus amorph., red, dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13¼
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12¼- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .98 - 1.00
Mexican, bgs. lb. .85 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25

d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E .... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150° F, m.p. bulk, tanks, works....ton. 35.50 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works...lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms.....lb. .04½- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works.....lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz. 82.00 -84.00
Pleurisy root, bls .....lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.....lb. 11.95 - —
Poke root, bls .....lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. ... lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .31½- —
Polish, bgs. .....lb. .32 - —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .26 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 10.20 —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms .. lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb. .22 —
powd. dms lb. .24 —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms 3½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .33½- —
dms., c.l .....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .37
imp., kgs .....lb. .25¾- .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb .55 .57
Bromide USP gran. bbls. kgs. lb. .34 - .35
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms .... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms .... lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works .... lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran. dms lb .35 .35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms....lb. .21 - .23
gran. dms lb .45 .47
powd. dms lb .24 .26
Chromate, tech., bgs .....lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms .....lb. .41 - —
powd., dms .....lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs .....lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots... lb. .22½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb .75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms... lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms .....lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms .....lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb .25 —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½- .40½
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton 24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
100 lbs. 10.75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms .....lb. .09¼- .11¼
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ....ton. 293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse....ton. 298.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16¼- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works .....lb. .24¼ .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicate, tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E ...lb. .658 - .724
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works..ton. 35.00 - —
NF VII cryst. dms .... lb 31 .33
gran. dms. .....lb. .18½- —
powder dms .....lb. .36½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works .....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, etrs., c.l., works....lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works ...lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l lb. .35 - —
5,000-lb. lots .....lb. .35½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .41
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots .....gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots .....gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.90 - —
100 lb lots .....lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .03½- .04
N. Y. Harbor.....gal. .08½- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 -2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
smaller lots.....kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ...lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .15 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .02⅝ .04¼
smaller lots .5. 03⅞ 04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried coarse bgs ton. lots lb 02½ 04
fine bgs. ton lots .. lb 02½ 04
purif., 20%, dms., works....lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pumpkin seed, bgs .....lb. .25 .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works. gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works .....gal. 8.55 - —
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purif., 20% dms., works .. lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 3.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF.....lb. 3.25 - 3.45

d-Piperazine Hexahydrate—Pyrogallol

PROVED PERFORMER

This handsome little Ford runabout has had a well-cared-for life. Now, almost fifty years old, its engine purrs, its paint and brass gleam as though it were a youngster just off the assembly line.

Dependable quality that has stood the test of time is a point of pride in Esso Petroleum Solvents, too. Our production facilities and laboratories have been in the business for a long time, during which product quality has been developed to an amazingly high level. Find out for yourself, next time you order. Specify Esso Solvents – famous for their dependable high quality and performance.

You can depend on Esso Solvents for

MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY—water terminals in industrial centers.

MODERN HANDLING METHODS — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used in all handling operations. Prompt delivery to your door is assured.

SOLVENCY — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

CONTROLLED EVAPORATION—available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your most exacting requirements.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Solvents—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

ESSO

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Boston, Mass. — Pelham, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J.—Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C. — Memphis, Tenn.— New Orleans, La.

Pyroxylin—Silica

Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs. works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
Quebracho extract, solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64- —
ord. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip. cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37¼- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate NF, cns. 100-oz lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .56¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Red cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Red lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald [illegible] .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20% bgs. works lb. .0475 - —
25% bgs. works lb. .0525- —
30% bgs. works lb. .0550- —
35% bgs. works lb. .0575- —
40% bgs. works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots., 100 gram lots gram 25.00 - —
25 gram lots gram 26.00 - —
10 gram lots gram 27.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd. dms. works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb .75 - .85
powd., bbls lb. .90 - .95
India, whole bgs lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo 105.00 —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb 20.00 - —
tech. bbls. works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots, kilo 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., obls lb. 49 - .49½
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron Spanish, USP, tins lb. 28.00 -30.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 24.00 -26.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 5.50
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
imp., Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 3.50 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ship't, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
nat., bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Salvadorian, natural lb. No prices.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .70 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .60 Nom.
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .58 Nom.
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .56 Nom.
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .55 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —

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Look at these advantages!

Ideal Particle Size
A carefully-sized material made to meet exacting handling and formulating needs.

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Ideal for formulating with TSP, STPP, other phosphate builders.

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An excellent general heavy-duty detergent. Extremely effective in inhibiting corrosion on aluminum when used in alkaline mixtures.

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Dissolves readily to give clear, sediment-free solutions.

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Basic Chemicals for American Industry

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. . . . Troy oz. .85¼ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .77⅜ - —
1,000-oz lots oz. .77⅝ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛ - —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. No prices
crushed bls., bbls. lb. No Prices
powd., bbls lb. No Prices
Soda ash dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk c.l works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.80
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb 12 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1250 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .30½ - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14¼ - .15½
soln., dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790 - —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼ - .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½ - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works, lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1290 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cbys. lb. 1.45 - 1.60

Sodium hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
Hydroxide, tech. see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton lots or less lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiasulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. 16¼ —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton.124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —

Silicon Tetrachloride—Sodium Prussiate, Yellow

Sodium, metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate)
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. ,same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910 - .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

NOW! SOLVAY LIQUID CAUSTIC POTASH in Non-Returnable Drums

No Deposit

Re-usable

6 OUTSTANDING ADVANTAGES

1 Ends storage, rehandling, and return shipment *troubles* and *costs*

2 Ends deposits, record-keeping and rentals

3 Can be re-used or re-sold

4 Lighter and easier to handle—up to 71 lbs. *less weight*

5 In some locations delivered cost is actually lower*

6 Each drum is brand new and I.C.C. approved

*Contact your nearest SOLVAY Sales Office or distributor for local delivered prices.

SOLVAY now makes available for the first time to users of liquid caustic potash, a new lightweight metal drum that is non-returnable . . . requires no deposit . . . and is lighter and easier to handle!

These new containers have been designed to eliminate many of the problems and expenses that have long been associated with the use of the old-fashioned, heavier, non-returnable drums. Now users of SOLVAY liquid Caustic Potash can take advantage of the savings realized from the elimination of return freight charges . . . as well as the re-use and re-sale value of these sturdily constructed, highly desirable containers.

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Sodium Pyrophosphate—Sulfur, Crude

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs 3.65 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs 4.40 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs 5.10 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2.3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1-3.2, bgs., works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate dms. works, frt alld. E lb. .512 - .566
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 29.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
USP cryst, fib dms lb. .17½ .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls. c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½ - —
tech., dms., works lb. .377 - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 13.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 13.35
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd, E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¾ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton. 68.00 - 69.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .724 - .734
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .89 - .90
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .769 - 1.037
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .73 - .74
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .889 - .909
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - .0615
t.c.l., spot lb. .08 - .08½
Rice, bgs., t.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs lb. .0755 - .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .15 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powd., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton. 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton. 31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton. 28.00 -29.50

OPD ANNUAL REVIEW

WILL BE PUBLISHED AS PART II OF JANUARY 31, 1955 ISSUE... WILL CARRY COMPLETE COMPARATIVE CHEMICAL QUOTATIONS 1954-1955... WILL REVIEW LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS... WILL SUMMARIZE MARKET ACTIVITIES OF THE YEAR... WILL BE KEPT AND USED BY MATERIALS BUYERS FOR MANY MONTHS TO COME.

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Sulfur, refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
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flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines ..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines .. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd .. lb .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under ground, bgs., ex-dock ..ton.120.00 - —
22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
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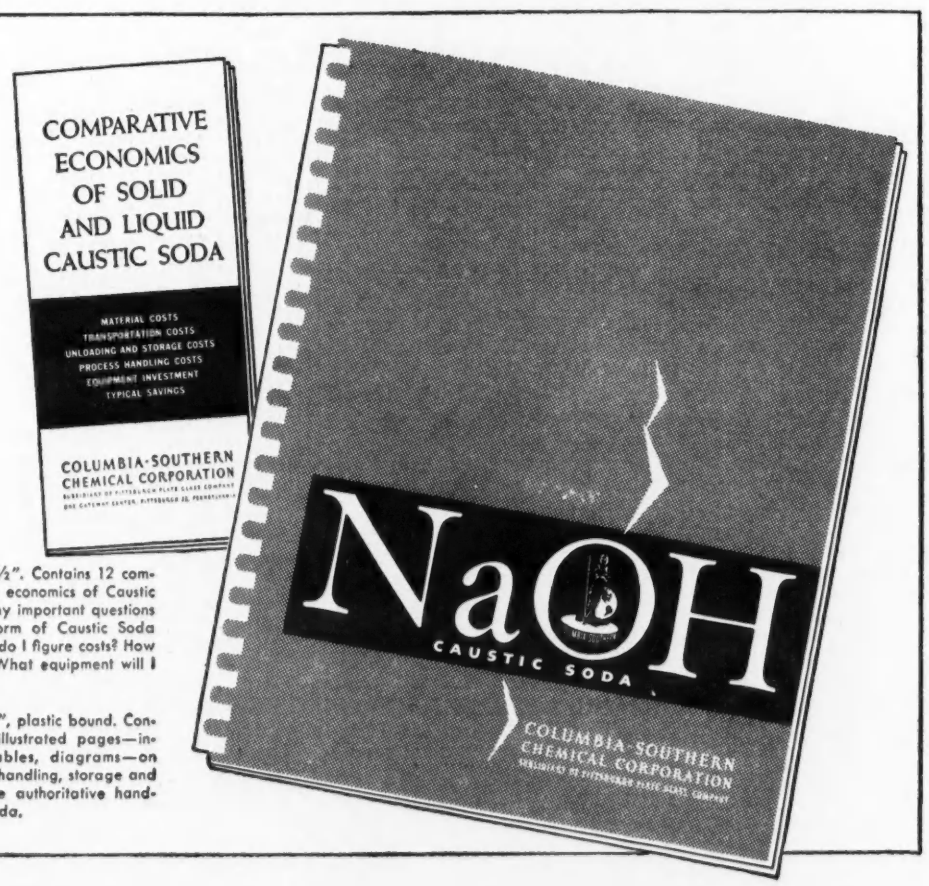
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. works ton.28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .11½ Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd.... lb. .08½ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾ - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .07¾ - .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾ - .11
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk...unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs..lb. .08½ - .09
Siamese, top grade, ex whse..lb. .06¾ - .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis ... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis .... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l.....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .57½ - .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .43
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd .....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.60 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms .....lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, uns lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.450.00 -500.00
Spanish, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .20 - —
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits).....lb. .85¼ - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½ - —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E..... lb. .25½ - —
Hydride, cns., works..... lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .08⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.....kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works.....lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld..lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist .....gal. .33 - —
Cleveland, dist.....gal. .34½ - .35
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex .....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo .....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district...gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist .....gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md .....gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind .....gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .32½ - .33
Petroleum, indust., 2% tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich .....gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis.....lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., t.l.l., works..... lb .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .41½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald..lb. .11¼ - —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald .... lb. .10¼ - —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted..lb. 1.40 - 1.45



Booklet, 3¾" x 8½". Contains 12 compact pages on the economics of Caustic Soda. Answers many important questions such as, "What form of Caustic Soda should I buy? How do I figure costs? How much will I save? What equipment will I need?"

Manual, 8½" x 11", plastic bound. Contains 64 factual, illustrated pages—including charts, tables, diagrams—on analysis, shipping, handling, storage and unloading. It is the authoritative handbook on Caustic Soda.

Do you have these two valuable books on caustic soda?

If your work involves the handling, use, purchasing, or economics of Caustic Soda, and you do not have these books, you are urged to write for your free copies today. Ask for "Caustic Soda Manual" or "Caustic Soda Economics Booklet." If you want both, please specify. Use company stationery and send your request to Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania.

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Tricresyl Phosphate—Wax, Microcrystalline

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21¾- .23¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- .24¼
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - .21½
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
tanks, works lb. .45¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .20¾
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd, zone 1 ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., zone 1 ton.140.00 - —
45% N, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), dlvd. zone 1 ton.137.00 - —
Zone 2 ton.153.00 - —
Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E.
Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.56.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.45.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.10.50 -11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.10.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, cs. lb.10.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5.
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.36.25 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —

B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
D_3 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .59 - .60
Brazilian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
refd., bleached, white bricks lb. .72 - .73
slabs lb. .71 - .72
yellow, bricks lb. .62 - .63
slabs lb. .61 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .63 - .65
refd., bgs lb. .66 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c; 100-200 mesh, 8c
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
refined, bgs., ton lots, lb. .72 - .74
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .48 - .50
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —

Baird Chemical Corporation

MANUFACTURERS • IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS

NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Wax, montan, dom., refd., bgs...lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs...lb. .13 - .13½
German, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Ouricury, refd., bgs.....lb. .93 - 1.08
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs.....lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot.....lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .23
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works....ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs.....lb 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., d.ns., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., ams., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
t.c.l. same basis.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .32 - —
Chicago district.....gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district....gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y...gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district.gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district..gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind....gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens.....lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. t.c.l., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls.....lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., t.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
basic, dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .192 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E.....lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd. dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —

Zinc, chloride tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.10 - —
t.c.l., works, dms...100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
Fluoride bbls., works.....lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅝- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15⅜- —
French process, eml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.

Zinc phenolsulfomate, NF, gran., dms lb. .39 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works...lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., works, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran dms lb 26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
t.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½- —
t.c.l lb 26 - 41½
normal dms, t.c.l. works lb .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —

Wax, Montan—Zirconium, Oxychloride

Zircon (G) milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛- —
lb. .04⅜- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works. lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb. 23 - —
Hydride, ens., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse.....lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works. lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

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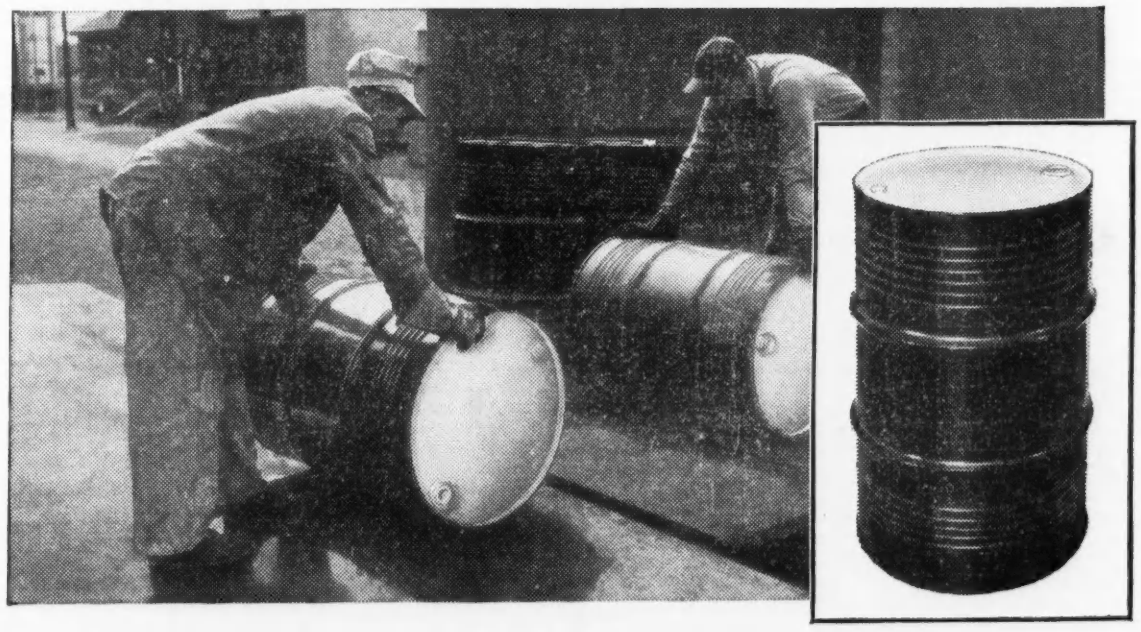

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Output and Sales Will Not Climb

It is quite probable that, fundamentally, the matter is wholly one of semantics. But, there is in it a potential threat, via the predominant unthinking acceptance of such pronouncements, to the development of what it takes to make business better. The matter thus involved is the widespread optimistic declaration by all sorts and all numbers of business leaders in the popular New Year interviewing that everything in business will climb, or soar, or rise to new heights in 1955. The possibility of harm lies in the fact that nothing in business trends is capable of voluntary action. No trend goes up unless it is boosted; no trend goes down unless it is depressed. The boosting or the depressing must be done by human influence. Optimism is not, directly, such an influence of an upward trend; it must be implemented with promotive effort. And that effort must be applied also to counteract the depressing influence of disinterest or distrust or aversion at the consuming end of the flow of business activity.

Optimism is good in its place. It can, however, get out of place quite easily. In so doing it displaces realism, which is the only ism that really counts.

It is particularly noticeable in the quoted boom-boom talk by business leaders that few, if any, of them say much, if anything, about what they are going to do toward effecting the increase in production, in sales, in employment, in profits—in everything—which they are so confidently predicting. It may be that they feel that all they need to do is to talk boost—somebody else will do the work. But, they do not even imply that somebody will have to do a great deal of work to materialize their predictions.

It is seriously to be hoped that the role of business leaders will be something more productive than that of a cheer-leader in the days to come. It is going to be imperatively necessary that they set an appropriate example in the way of the essentialness of work. Business will not—it cannot—of itself rise. It must be raised.

Light on Health Needs

Whatever President Eisenhower may present to the new session of the Congress on one of his "pet" topics, health insurance, the subject of health care has been illuminated from two areas in recent weeks in a way to induce an increased measure of thinking on all sides of the matter. One of the lights came by way of the movement of the Federal Trade Commission in connection with the advertising claims of some health insurance concerns.

The area thus illuminated has not by any means been as big as is needed to make plain the shortcomings of health insurance schemes. Of course, none of them really insures health; but the terminology of insurance practice is somewhat peculiar in that respect.

Illumination of a very different sort was produced by a statement by the director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau regional office of the World Health Organization:—"Yellow fever is not a 'dead duck'. It has not been conquered. It has not been eliminated as a permanent threat to the United States. Yellow fever has recently come back to nearby countries where it had been unknown for decades."

There was an outbreak of yellow fever in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, last summer, said to be the first appearance of the disease in the Western Hemisphere since the epidemic in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, twenty-five years ago, which was twenty years after the disease had been controlled. Although much has been accomplished in South America by way of international cooperation toward the eradication of the mosquito which is the urban vector of yellow fever, some areas are still infested. No such insurance has yet been provided throughout Central America or in all Caribbean areas. Infestation is particularly marked in both coastal regions of Mexico, from which the vector mosquito commonly drifts into the United States. The U.S. Public Health Service has declared the whole southern third of this country to be a "receptive area" open to the introduction and transmission of yellow fever.

The focal point of the light from the WHO director is the statement that the United States is the only country in the Americas harboring the urban vector mosquito that has not yet joined in the eradication campaign.

Jungle yellow fever is conveyed by different mosquitoes. It has been advancing northward through Central America since 1948 and has been reported as far north as an upper corner of Honduras. It primarily affects monkeys, and no human case was reported in Central America between 1924 and 1948. There is a serious threat in that direction, however, in the possible entry of the jungle fever into regions infested with the urban vector.

So, the really big health matter in Washington recently was the conference of experts on yellow fever some three weeks ago at the invitation of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, in which the U.S. Public Health Service participated extensively. Health insurance schemes of types now existing can do nothing to prevent or stop an epidemic of yellow fever. Fortunately, the urban vector mosquito can be effectively combatted with DDT. The health service job is to find the mosquito and exterminate it before it has begun its transmission of the virus to human beings. That job cannot be started too soon or performed too efficiently.

Automation or Education

An earnest plea was made at the recent Midwest Conference on Industry and Education for an opportunity for private educational institutions to show industry why "we deserve your free and unrestricted support." In Connecticut at about the same time, an educational survey group, while admitting that private institutions should be encouraged to assume broader responsibility, declared that "the state has the ultimate responsibility to insure an opportunity for a college education for all young people of Connecticut who are qualified and desire one." News items from various sections of the country were telling of plans by private institutions to raise their tuition fees. Education needs financial help.

While it was being asked for such help there was in industry an increasing interest in and acceptance of the possibilities of reducing its need for education to a minimum by way of the introduction of automation.

The economic effects of automation are getting more and more attention from various angles. Some of the angles, even a few "degrees" of the political one, were encompassed in a resolution adopted at the annual CIO convention which asked Congress to find out how fast new machines and technics are speeding production and displacing workers, how much more can be expected, and what should be done about it. The British Institution of Production Engineers has scheduled a conference in June to examine the implications of the automatic factory and to promote discussion on the technical, sociological, and managerial problems involved, especially in smaller enterprises.

There has long been a feeling in industry that education could be better fitted to its needs—and should be. This feeling has spread because of the adoption of newer systems even in the primary schools, especially the dropping of the ABC's and spelling from the curricular systems. There are those who look upon the technical trend toward automation as a retaliation on the part of industry for the increase in apparent disinterest on the part of education in the qualifications desired by industry in its personnel. That, of course, is not the reason. There is argument from organized labor that the primary purpose is to do away with skilled human labor. That, also, is not true. It is not easy, however, for the sociologically minded observer to go along fully with the contention of the proponents of automation that it will effect a second industrial revolution which will result sooner or later in benefits to labor in everything from dignity to income. It is easier to go along with the opinion presented at the recent meeting of chemical engineers by the director of research at Mellon Institute that the human brain is still of better, more reliable service than the "electronic thinker." The difference is that the labor angle is physical; the thinker angle is mental. That is where education impinges.

There is a real need for a thorough study of automation in all its aspects along the lines of that scheduled by the British engineers. That study is not a job for congress or any other political body. It should encompass the educational problems which exist in various technical and social areas. It will not be good for man to be reduced to the status of a mere button-pusher. It will not be good for man to increase in technical capacity at the cost of social qualifications. The matter is something for broad-minded consideration on the basis of all aspects of education and industry. The existing conferences on industry and education should be directed toward that task, and their participants should be selected with appropriate and adequate regard for what should be accomplished—and how.

Soil-Treatment Insect Control

Because of the still controversial situation with reference to the health status of pesticidal residues on agricultural food products, there is much of interest in the results obtained in experimentation at the University of Illinois in the control of crop insects by the application of insecticides to the soil at planting time. As that time will soon be approaching for many edible crops, it is not too early for the pesticide trade to get, study, and plan to apply the data provided by the survey over two years.

The experiments, conducted by the Illinois Natural History Survey, employed aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, and lindane. The treatment was applied particularly to corn, onion, cabbage, and turnip plots, against corn beetles, corn maggots, wireworms, and white grubs. Combatting the last-named was found also to reduce the damaging of gladioli by bacterial scab.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The recent consent decree in the Eastman Kodak antitrust case has set the pattern for new procedures being followed by the Department of Justice in negotiating the termination of anti-trust suits. The procedure is to enter the consent decree at about the same time, or very shortly after, the filing of a formal complaint. It has the advantage of speeding conclusion of the suits and reducing the backlog of untried cases.

The antitrust division has been experimenting with the new procedure for some time in an effort to avoid long, drawn out court battles and has proceeded along these lines with ten companies which were facing possible antitrust suits during the past year. In each case entry of the decree and nearly simultaneous filing of the suit took place, with the Eastman Kodak case being the most noteworthy.

During the past year, 54 cases were terminated. Of these, 16 were criminal prosecutions which were disposed of in three cases by pleas of guilty, in 11 by pleas of nolo contendere, one by a verdict of guilty, and one by dismissal on the government's motion. Thirty-eight civil cases were closed, 30 by consent decrees, four by litigated judgments, of which the government won three, and three cases were dismissed by the court, one of the government's motion.

During the year, 35 new cases were instituted, 23 civil and 12 criminal. Some of these are of outstanding significance and possibly may lead to important new court interpretations of the law.

Alcohol Rules Revisions Ready

The new complete revisions of the alcohol tax regulations of the Internal Revenue Service are now available. They are so voluminous that they had to be printed as part II of the December 31 issue of the *Federal Register*, and in two sections for ease of handling.

The modified rules have been in the making for more than a year in cooperation with representatives of the distilling industry. The main purpose of the changes is to eliminate obsolete provisions and conflicting interpretations, and make the regulations conform to present-day practices of the industry and the reorganized setup of the alcohol and tax division.

Part 182 of the regulations is of chief interest to the chemical industry. This part contains the procedural and substantive requirements relative to the production, disposition, and use of industrial alcohol, including denatured alcohol. The regulations cover—the establishment and operation of industrial alcohol plants, bonded warehouses, and denaturing plants; the tax payment, transfer, exportation and denaturation of alcohol, formulas for denaturation, use of alcohol free of tax and so forth.

Contracting Probe Sought

The small business committee of the house believes that there should be a congressional investigation made into the matter of subcontracting by the prime contractors. It appears to the committee that the amount of reduction in subcontracting which has taken place is considerably greater than the cutback in defense contracts would warrant.

The most vigorous complaint of the subcontractors, the committee found, was directed at the Department of Defense and the use of government-owned equipment in plants owned and operated by the major prime contractors. This production and processing equipment allegedly duplicated many of the facilities already financed through private capital in the plants of subcontractors.

The report of the committee also was sharply critical of procurement policies of the Department of Defense because of the "virtual abandonment of the advertised procedure in preference for purchasing by negotiation." The effect of this, in the opinion of the committee, was to reduce the volume of possible contracting with the small enterprises.

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Heavy Chemicals

Advances in metals and metal salts last week featured an otherwise dull heavy chemicals market. Nickel salts for plating, as well as nitrate and formate, were advanced according to nickel content. Mercury metal was also advanced as offerings were closely held. Selenium price was boosted due to increased processing costs. Tin chemicals were decreased reflecting Straits tin.

Chlorine and the alkalies continued in long supply. Demand showed some improvement following the year-end slowdown. Soda ash continued to show good movement to the glass industry, as well as various chemical industries. The caustic soda price situation was thought by most producers to have settled down to some extent last week, following a recent ten cent allowance to rayon producers.

Acids were generally in good supply. In one instance, that of hydrochloric, supplies proved burdensome, as producers reported heavy stocks of material on hand. Sulfuric and nitric acids continued to reflect the generally good tone of the steel industry. Interest in phosphoric acid also picked up. Salt cake still remained in tight supply and producers foresaw no improvement in the situation for the near future.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended January 1 as 69.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 75.1 percent for the previous week and 69.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Boric—Buying interest held up well, considering the time of year. Supplies of acid were said to be in close balance with consuming demand. Prices held steady and without change.

Acid, Chromic — Inquiry from platers held steady last week, due to high production rates in the automotive and oher plating industries. Supplies were readily available at steady and unchanged prices.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Consensus among producers last week was that supplies were quite lengthy in nearly every section of the country, with the possible exception of a few isolated areas far from producing plants. Byproduct output continued heavy, and burdensome supplies had a depressing effect on the market in several areas. Producers, not knowing how the market would adjust itself in the near future, were reluctant to issue contracts. Trade sources were of the opinion that inventories were heavy in most parts of the country, but particularly lengthy in the south and southwest, where material could have been shaded in firm bids for large lots. Demand from some of the larger industrial consumers remained fairly active, but was not in balance with the present supply position.

Acid, Nitric—It was reported that although steel production was off approximately 21 percent in 1954, as compared with 1953 levels, output in that industry during the last quarter of 1954 showed great improvement, resulting in orders for increased quantities of acid during the last three months of the year. Supplies were very plentiful, and consumers could get all they needed without delay. Contract listings continued steady, with no changes contemplated.

Acid, Phosphoric—Both technical and NF acid moved out at a satisfactory rate to consumers last week. The 75 percent technical material in particular was said to be going at a better rate than previously to nearly all end uses. Fertilizer demand showed some improvement. Prices established in May, 1953, held steady and unchanged. It was generally felt that there were none contemplated. Seventy-five percent acid was quoted at $5.10 per hundred pounds, tankcars, f.o.b. works, and NF, 8½c. per pound, same basis.

Acid, Sulfuric—The market position was about unchanged. Demand was called normal for the time of year. Consumers were showing some interest following low year-end inventory periods. A vastly improved rate of steel production during the fourth quarter helped the market considerably, according to most sources. Petroleum refiners remained active in the market on a steady basis, as did makers of synthetic detergents.

There was a noticeable pickup in demand for fertilizer use, as acidulators continued to build up inventories for the expected spring rush on inorganic plant foods. Plentiful stocks were available for prompt shipment at unchanged and steady quotations.

Calcium Chloride—Demand was still very strong for cold weather concrete application. However, reports varied as to producer concerning inquiry for highway ice control. Some manufacturers reported that highway departments were largely stocked up for de-icing, while other sources reported a continuing demand for material. Quotations remained unchanged. Material was easily obtainable.

Clorine—Producers pointed out that although present production is geared to a low rate, there are still lengthy supplies on hand. Consuming interest continued active in the paper industry, as the rate of paper and pulp production remained high. Inquiry for chlorinated pesticides was not expected to improve until mid February by some sources. Others, not as pessimistic, pointed out that some chlorine would be taken from the market for the manufacture of 16,596,000 pounds of DDT as soon as the disposition of bids to the GSA was known. Prices held without change.

Copper Sulfate—Prices were unchanged. The demand picture showed little or no change from previous report. Inquiry for industrial use was steady, while agricultural consumption, currently spotty in some southern states, was not expected to pick up until next month.

According to the Bureau of Mines, shipments of copper sulfate in November rose 65 percent over October levels. Production in November amounted to 4,476 tons, as compared with 5,040 tons in October, and 6,079 tons monthly average in 1953. Shipments in November totaled 5,808 tons, as compared with 3,520 tons in October, and a monthly average of 6,016 tons for 1953. Stocks at the end of November totaled 4,960 tons, as compared with 6,288 tons at the end of October.

Nickel Chemicals—Following increases for the plating salts the previous week, nickel formate was increased 4c. per pound and nitrate was up 1c. per pound. New quotation for nickel formate was 68c. to 69c. per pound, barrels, ton lots, delivered east. Nitrate was newly priced at 37c. to 38c. per pound, barrels, works. The advances were a result of the recently boosted nickel metal price.

Phosphorus — Supplies were plentiful, while demand was moderately sustained. According to the Bureau of Census, production of elemental white, yellow and red phosphorus in October was 19,816 tons, as compared with 22,891 tons in September. Stocks at producing plants at the end of October amounted to 7,749 tons, as compared with 8,189 tons on hand at the end of September.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—Supplies were said to be comfortable enough to readily take care of present consuming interest. Prices were unchanged. The Bureau of Census reports that production of phosphorus oxychloride in October amounted to 916 tons, as compared with 1,400 tons in September. Stocks on hand at producing plants at the end of October totaled 361 tons, as compared with 504 tons on hand at the end of September.

Phosphorus Trichloride—Prices for trichloride continued the same as those for oxychloride last week. There were no changes contemplated for the near future. Consuming demand was said to have shown some improvement during the past two weeks. Present production and stocks were such that consumers could get all they needed without delay.

According to the Bureau of Census, output of phosphorus trichloride in October

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $2 per flk.
Nickel acetate, 2c. per lb.
Carbonate, 2¾c. per lb.
Chloride, 1½c. per lb.
Formate, 4c. per lb.
Nitrate, 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1¼c. per lb.
Selenium, $1 per lb.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 0.8c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.9c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.2c. per lb. • hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.1c. per lb.
Tin, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 8, 1954
98.39	98.26	98.14	98.43

(For Current Prices see page 9)

totaled 611 tons, as compared with 394 tons in September. Some 254 tons remained in the hands of producers at the end of October, while in September producers stocks amounted to 146 tons.

Potash, Caustic—The soap industry continued active for sizable withdrawals last week. Quotations remained steady and unrevised, with supplies plentiful.

Potassium Carbonate—The current high rate of production of television tubes kept the market active last week. Other specialty glass end uses were also factors in trade, in reflection of the generally high level of glass production. There was plenty of material on hand to fill the requirements of consumers at unchanged prices.

Potassium Chlorate—Buying interest was active for prompt shipment to fill immediate needs. Supplies were ample, and readily available at unchanged prices.

Soda Ash—Dense ash continued to move out well to the glass industry. Light ash was also reported moving out well, and its position was said to have improved considerably over late December. Among consumers active for light ash were the silicate and phosphate industries. It was believed that the industry had recovered somewhat from the year end slowdown. Prices remained unchanged. Supplies were regarded as lengthy by most producers, and material could be had for prompt shipment.

Soda, Caustic—Producers said that there had been a marked improvement in sales during the past few weeks. Although rayon production was still down, and the industry still was not clear concerning the effects of the 10c. per hundred pounds cut to rayon producers, it was felt that the situation had settled down to a considerable extent. Supplies were on the heavy side, characteristic of many of the products of the alkali industry. However, increased consumption encouraged producers.

Sodium—The Bureau of Census reports that 10,687 tons of sodium metal were produced in October, compared with a figure of 10,205 tons produced in September. Stocks at producing plants at the end of October totaled 4,345 tons, as compared with 4,031 tons for September.

Sodium Bicarbonate — In general, demand was fair, although it was said that interest in granular material for baking soda was showing a seasonal slump. Prices remained unchanged, with supplies plentiful.

Sodium Chlorate—According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census, 3,376 tons were produced in October, as compared with 3,260 tons in September. Stocks at the end of October totaled 4,387 tons, as compared with 2,314 tons at the end of September.

Sodium Nitrite — Market position was about the same as in previous weeks. Demand was well sustained. Stocks were ample at unchanged prices.

Sodium Phosphates—Plenty of material was on hand to fill consumer needs. Demand was well sustained, primarily for prompt shipment to cover actual requirements. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Production of sodium phosphates in October amounted to 70,044 tons, as compared with 61,872 tons in September, and 71,053 tons in October, 1953. Stocks at producing plants at the end of October totaled 19,269 tons, as compared with 18,136 tons at the end of September. The foregoing figures include totals for the production of monobasic, dibasic, tribasic, meta, tetra, acid pyro, and tripolyphosphates.

Sodium Sulfate—The saltcake situation remained bleak due to steadily dwindling supplies in the face of active demand from synthetic detergent and other industries. Lower rayon production combined with lower hydrochloric acid production by the Mannheim furnace process made for a tight supply situation. Most producers were pessimistic about the situation, and were of the belief that the saltcake market would become even worse during the next few months.

Demand for glauber's salt was well sustained, and supplies were comfortable. Prices were unchanged. The Bureau of Census reports that production of anhydrous sodium sulfate in October totaled 21,786 tons, as compared with 19,295 tons in September, and 18,220 tons in October, 1953. Output of Glauber's salt in October was 13,376 tons, as compared with 11,485 tons in September, and 16,211 tons in October, 1953. Crude commercial salt cake production in October totaled 58,572 tons, as compared with 51,515 tons in September, and 65,573 tons in October, 1953. Stocks at producing plants at the end of October totaled 33,086 tons, as compared with 30,236 tons at the end of September.

Sodium Sulfide—Output in October totaled 4,048 tons, as compared with 4,451 tons in September.

Sulfur — Prices held without revision. Supplies were plentiful. It was reported that demand had recovered well during the last few months, largely due to intensified consumption by the rubber industry, as well as several chemical industries.

The following figures, in long tons, report production, mine or plant shipments, apparent sales, and producers stocks of native and recovered elemental sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater in the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

	September 1954	October 1954	October 1953
Native sulfur (Frasch) production	439,244	453,660	430,891
Mine or plant shipments	505,203	458,231	440,258
Apparent sales	*499,199	*443,205	*432,947
Producers' stocks.	†3,229,407	†3,239,862	†3,056,766
Recovered sulfur production	27,300	28,400	27,000
Mine or plant shipments	35,618	31,461	31,868
Apparent sales	35,618	31,461	31,868
Producers' stocks	†97,339	†94,278	†114,910

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Tin Chemicals—Tin market fluctuated and ended lower. Oxide remained at

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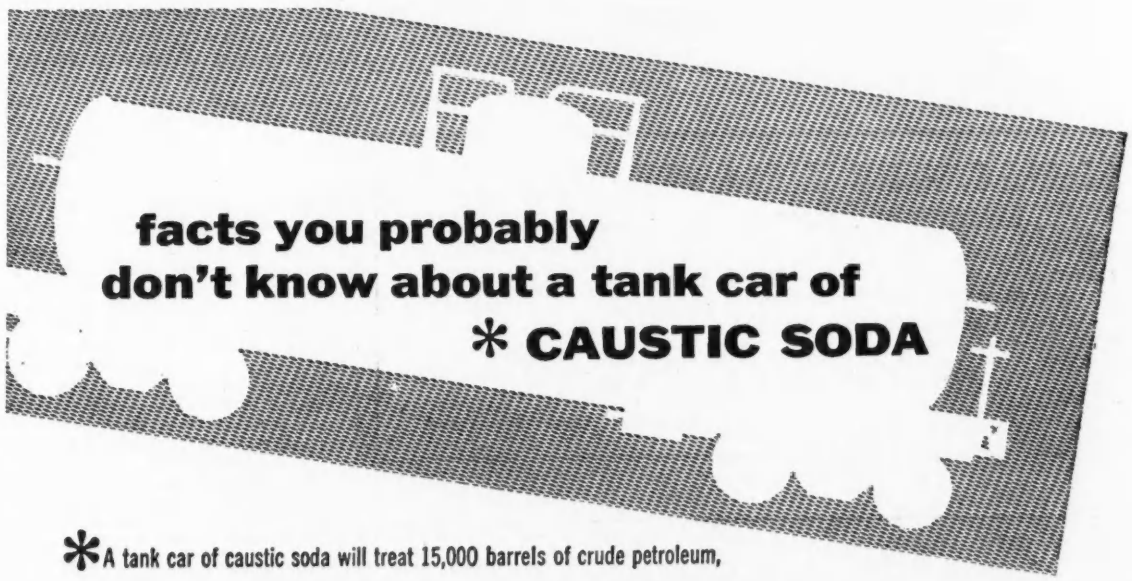

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89c. to 90c. per pound as to quantity. Due to the fairly steady Straits tin price, potassium stannate decreased to 65c. to 71.6c. per pound; sodium stannate, 51.2c. to 56.6c. per pound; stannic chloride, 72.4c. to 73.4c. per pound; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 76.9c. to $1.037 per pound; hydrous crystals, 73c. to 74c. per pound, and sulfate, 88.9c. to 90.9c. per pound.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — There was not much change in the market picture last week. Producers continued to show optimism concerning prospects for 1955. Prices held steady and without change.

Copper—The tight situation in regard to supplies became even tighter last week when a labor dispute involving some 40,000 workers occurred in Northern Rhodesia, thus taking out of the producing market a territory which supplied some 32,383 tons to the world market in November. The strike began January 3 and from then on, the market for both primary metal and scrap tightened. There were reports that prices as high as 28½c. were paid for No. 2 scrap at midweek.

Trade sources were of the opinion that labor disputes were a major factor in inadvertently holding the price of copper where it is today. The year began with labor troubles in the United States, followed in late summer by walkouts in Chile. It was generally felt that if the strike in Northern Rhodesia were to continue, spot copper prices would be forced up in this country. United States copper was currently quoted unchanged at 30c. per pound, spot.

It was estimated that copper production in November in the United States amounted to 91,094 tons of crude, and 114,996 tons of refined, as compared with 68,479 tons of crude and 92,258 tons of refined in October.

Lead—There was little doing in the market last week, although some consumers showed signs of recovery from low year-end inventories. There was some demand for January-forward, while the major share of business was for prompt delivery to fill immediate needs. Pig lead common grade was quoted unchanged at 14.8c. per pound, St. Louis and 15c. per pound, New York basis.

Magnesium—There was no change in price schedules. Quotations ranged from 27c. to 28.2c. per pound, depending on point of manufacture, for 10,000 pound lots or more. Total shipments of magnesium castings in October totaled 1,026 tons, only slightly under the September figure of 1,029 tons. Total castings shipped during the first ten months of 1954 amounted to 9,463 tons.

Mercury—Price was higher last week, at $322 to $324 per 76-pound flask.

Nickel—Price of 64½c. per pound, f.o.b. refinery remained firm and unchanged last week after the recent increase. Nickel alloy anodes were increased up to 7½c. per pound by one manufacturer as a result of the higher nickel cost. The government continued to consider nickel a crucial item, and as a result, stockpiling continued to the extent that civilian consumers had to remain on allocation.

Selenium—Due to increases in costs of processing, prices were forced up $1 per pound last Monday to a new listing of $6 per pound. Allocations to manufacturers of electronics equipment for the government continued heavy, resulting in short supplies for other industries interested in the metal.

Tin—Straits tin hovered at around 85½c. per pound last week, showing some weakness following the previous 88c. per pound price. Nevertheless, trading was reported fair among dealers and consumers. Some sources pointed out that world mine output of tin is still running in excess of industrial demand, and as a result, the adjustment of output to requirements may be a real problem unless the United States continues to stockpile large quantities of tin, thus removing it from the market.

First quarter tin mill shipments were said to be in much better volume than at the beginning of the fourth quarter. Bookings for February shipment were said to be slightly above expectation. There was still some optimism in the trade concerning the increased output of cans for soft drinks, as well as the proposed canning of fresh milk.

Zinc—Buying inquiry was for prompt delivery to fill immediate needs, as consumers did not wish to carry heavy year-end inventories. Prime western slab remained steady and unchanged at 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. East St. Louis.

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AEC Awards 24 Unclassified Physical Research Contracts

Award of thirty-four unclassified physical research contracts with universities and private research institutions have been announced by the Atomic Energy Comm ssion. Three are new contracts, and the remainder are renewals of contracts which have been in force. The contracts, which generally were for a term of one year, were let as part of the AEC's continuing policy of utilizing private research laboratories in conducting research related to atomic energy.

Contract proposals are usually reviewed by scientists who are well acquainted with the field of the proposed research and its relevance to the atomic energy program. Their reviews are taken into consideration by the AEC division of research before a decision is made whether or not to accept the proposal. The contracts are negotiated and administered by AEC operations offices.

Generally, the institutions participate with the AEC in defraying the costs of the research. The institution contributes the funds and services which it normally devotes to work in that field, and the AEC provides additional assistance to permit the work to proceed more rapidly or with an expanded scope.

Shell Extraction Apparatus Is Developed for Licensing

A new extraction apparatus, said to have wide potential application in the petroleum, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries, has been proven in large scale use and is ready for licensing, Shell Development Company, a subsidiary of Shell Oil Company, New York, has announced.

Called the rotating disc contactor, the equipment is both cheaper to build and more economical to operate than extraction tools such as packed towers, towers with contact trays and mixer-settler systems, the announcement said. An important initial application is in extraction of lubricating oil fractions. Other uses, both proven and potential, include:—Caustic or solutizer treatment of light distillates, extraction of aromatics, deasphalting, separation of chemical and pharmaceutical liquid organics, treatment of plant effluents, and as a staged chemical reactor.

There are now six of the contactors in commercial operation, the company reported. Shell operates five and the sixth is in operation at the Salzberger Refinery, Wintershall A.G., Germany.

Dow Appoints Dr. Schuette Assistant to Division Manager

The promotion of Dr. William H. Schuette to the position of assistant to the general manager of the Midland division has been announced by Dr. Mark E. Putnam, executive vice-president of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. In this capacity he will replace Dr. F. C. Peterson, who was recently named industrial relations director of the company.

Dr. Schuette, who has been plastics production manager since 1952, began his Dow career in the company's chemical engineering laboratory in 1941. A few months later he moved to styrene monomer production and in the succeeding years was variously associated with production of "Styrofoam" and "Styron," Dow plastics. He had been assistant production manager of "Styron" for three years when he was named to head plastics production in 1952.

In addition to his duties with the parent company, Dr. Schuette is a director of Distrene, Ltd., an English operation between Dow and Distillers, Ltd., of England.

Gulf Oil Traffic Manager, Assistant Treasurer Retire

Gulf Oil Corporation has announced the retirement of C. E. Lane, assistant treasurer in charge of the insurance department, and E. J. Schiffer, general traffic manager. J. A. Edwards has been elected to succeed Mr. Lane, and W. M. Johnson will succeed Mr. Schiffer.

Mr. Edwards joined the company in 1950 as assistant manager of the insurance department. Mr. Johnson joined Gulf in 1927. He was named transportation analyst in 1947 and in 1950 was promoted to the post of assistant general traffic manager.

Cyanamid Executives Retire

Chemical Construction Corporation, a subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company, has announced the retirements of F. J. Bartholomew and Edward Montgomery. Mr. Bartholomew had been assistant secretary and sales executive since 1938. In addition, he had directed the firm's advertising policies. Mr. Montgomery joined the firm in 1950 and served first as assistant to the executive vice-president. Later he became director of procurement.

Hercules Appoints Speicher Technical Publication Chief

The appointment of John K. Speicher to be manager of technical publications for Hercules Powder Company's advertising department in Wilmington, Del., has been announced by Montgomery R. Budd, director of the department. Mr. Speicher, a veteran of thirty-six years' service with Hercules, succeeds Oscar A. Pickett, retired.

Mr. Budd also announced the creation of a new division of the advertising department—the agricultural advertising division—and named Edwin H. Ginn to be manager. "The rapid growth of Hercules in the agricultural chemicals field in recent years, and marked during the past year by our acquisition of another anhydrous ammonia plant and the completion of our agricultural chemicals laboratory, places new emphasis upon this phase of our work," Mr. Budd said.

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WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

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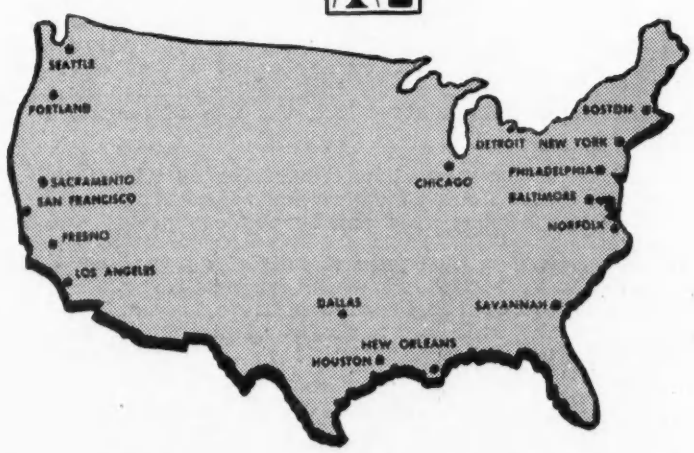

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Goodrich Chemical Co. Names Three Managers

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named three new managers. R. F. Dettelbach has been appointed field sales manager for plastic materials; W. E. Manring has become sales development manager, and C. D. Segner has been made plasticizer materials manager.

Mr. Dettlebach, former eastern sales manager with offices in New York, will move to the Cleveland headquarters office. In his new post he will be in charge of all field-sales with each salesman reporting to him. He joined B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, in 1944 as a technical service engineer, was shifted to Goodrich Chemical the following year and in 1952 became eastern sales manager for plastic materials.

Mr. Manring will direct market development work for new plastics and applications. He joined Goodrich Chemical in 1948 as a technical service engineer at Avon Lake, Ohio, after working for American Cyanamid Company for eleven years in both technical and sales capacities. He held various other posts with the chemical company until early 1954 when he was made technical service manager, the job he held until his new appointment.

Mr. Segner in his new job as plasticizer materials manager will head sales for plasticizers. He joined B. F. Goodrich in 1937 as a chemist in the general laboratories in Akron, and in 1939 became a member of the research group on polyvinyl chloride. He had several other posts in research and sales both with the parent company in Akron and with Goodrich Chemical before becoming technical staff representative in 1951.

Mobay Chemical Appoints Two New Group Leaders

The appointment of two group leaders in the research department of Mobey Chemical Company has been announced by Edgar E. Hardy, director of research. Dr. W. R. McElroy has been named head of the process development group investigating processes for products and intermediates and Andrew S. Morecroft has been named head of the isocyanate foam group concerned with applied research on flexible and rigid foam systems.

Mr. McElroy had been supervisor of the chemical research and development section at Westinghouse Air Brake Company. Prior to joining Westinghouse, he was a project leader with Texas Company and technical director and owner of Wayne Laboratories.

Mr. Morecroft had been production superintendent of Diemolding Corporation, Canastota, N. Y. Prior to joining Diemolding, he was a supervisor in the production department of Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division plant at Springfield, Mass.

NBS Cement Authority, Robert Bogue, Retires

Dr. Robert H. Bogue, authority on portland cement and organizer of the research program of the National Bureau of Standards' Portland Cement Association Fellowship, has retired after thirty years' service.

The Fellowship is the oldest program now in existence under the bureau's research associate plan—a plan which provides for technical cooperation between government and industry.

Dow Chemical Offers New Catalog

A newly revised catalog, "Products of the Dow Chemical Company," providing an alphabetical listing of Dow chemicals, has been announced. Prepared in brief form, the booklet is available upon request from the technical service and development department of Dow, Midland, Mich.

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Monsanto Chemical Issues Hydraulic Fluid Booklet

Additional developments in Monsanto Chemical Company's new organization plan relating to advertising and public relations activities have been announced by president Charles Allen Thomas.

William R. Farrell have become director of advertising. At the same time, Howard A. Marple, in addition to his present duties as director of public relations, will become manager of the Monsanto Charitable Trust through which are handled the company's contributions to the various charitable activities which it supports. Mr. Marple will report directly to the president. Mr. Farrell will report to John L. Gillis, vice-president in charge of marketing. Dan J. Forrestal will retain his present responsibility as manager of public relations and will serve as operational administrator for the company's public relations staff both in St. Louis, Mo., and in the field.

Mr. Farrell joined Monsanto as manager of advertising in April. He was formerly first vice-president of Ward Wheelock Company. Previously he had been a vice-president of Benton & Bowles and A. C. Nielsen Company. Mr. Marple joined Merrimac Chemical Company, which later was acquired by Monsanto, as a research chemist in 1922. In 1929 he became associated with Fisher Scientific Company as a salesman and later becoming advertising manager. In 1937 he rejoined Monsanto and a year later took over directorship of Monsanto publications, becoming editor of *Monsanto Magazine*. In 1948 he was named director of the advertising department and in 1951 he became director of advertising and public relations.

Mr. Forrestal has been with Monsanto since 1947. He was associated with the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* for nineteen years in various positions including editor, war correspondent and assistant managing editor. In 1946 he resigned from the *Globe-Democrat* to become assistant to the president of Parks Aircraft Sales and Service, Inc., East St. Louis, Ill.

Research Facilities Nearly Ready at Battelle Institute

The first units of facilities for an expanded program of pilot-plant and large-scale research for American industry are nearing completion at Battelle Institute's recently purchased 400-acre site just outside Columbus, Ohio. They will be ready for installation of equipment in the next thirty days. The facilities, according to Clyde Williams, Battelle's president and director, will be used primarily for large-scale studies in chemical engineering, metallurgy, and minerals processing.

Provided initially in the three hundred thousand dollar construction program are two major buildings, totaling 13,000 square feet and designed specifically for large-scale experimental work. Ample water, natural gas, and electric power have been provided to meet any foreseeable pilot-plant need. Additional buildings are contemplated and will be custom built to fill specific industry needs as they arise.

The laboratories will house extensive chemical engineering equipment. Also being installed is a 500-KVA, 3-phase transformer, equipped with automatic controls, which can be used with a 1000-pound melting furnace or for studies of continuous smelting. Much of Battelle's expanded pilot-plant research will be guided by John W. Clegg, manager of the department of chemical engineering; J. Harry Jackson, manager of the department of metallurgy, and W. H. Browne, manager of the department of mechanical engineering. All have been closely associated with the Institute's large-scale experimental studies.

Davison Industrial Unit Post Goes to C. E. Meginnis

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., has appointed Charles E. Meginnis as district sales manager of the industrial chemicals department, with headquarters at 19 South LaSalle st., Chicago, it has been announced by D. N. Hauseman, vice-president. Mr. Meginnis has been resident field service engineer at this address since July, 1953.

In his new post, Mr. Meginnis will have sales and administrative responsibilities covering the states of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa. He joined Davison in 1947.

Dewey & Almy Position Goes to Robert A. Miller

Appointment of Robert A. Miller as assistant manager at the Lockport, N. Y., plant has been announced by Bradley Dewey, jr., vice president, Cryovac, Dewey & Almy Chemical Company Division of W. R. Grace & Co. Mr. Miller, who has been mid-Western manager for sales of "Cryovac" bags and equipment used for packaging meat, poultry and cheese, will be succeeded by Jack DeCaprio, who is now Chicago district manager.

AIC to Honor Dr. Whitaker

The American Institute of Chemists will confer an honorary membership on Dr. Milton C. Whitaker, retired vice-president of American Cyanamid Company, at a dinner at the Commodore hotel, New York, on January 20. Dr. Whitaker's talk, entitled, "Watch Your Step," will contain some warnings to the chemical industry in addition to predictions of things to come.

American Alcolac Offering Booklet

American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., is offering a booklet on the firm, its background and various products, John E. Andre, executive vice-president has announced. Covering all phases of Alcolac's growth, products and services, the booklet is available from American Alcolac at 3440 Fairfield road, Baltimore 26.

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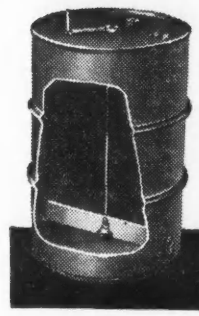
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Army's Package Reactor Contract Awarded by AEC

Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, has announced award of a lump-sum contract to design, build and test operate a prototype, "package" nuclear power plant for military use to the American Locomotive Company. The contract, Mr. Strauss said, is the first of this kind to be let on a fixed-price basis and as such is an important step in the development of power reactor technology.

Of eighteen proposals submitted by industrial firms, the company's was the most favorable to the government from the standpoint of price, excellence of design and responsiveness to other terms of the AEC's invitation. The contract price is $2,096,753. This cost will be shared by the AEC and the Department of the Army on an approximately equal basis.

The plant, which has been designated the Army Package Power Reactor (APPR), will be built to provide construction, operation and maintenance information and to demonstrate both the capabilities and limitations of such plants. The design of the APPR is based on studies by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory which established the feasibility of developing such a plant.

The project, as recently described by Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, Army Chief of Engineers, is designed to develop a power reactor plant, with components transportable by air, which can be used at remote bases. Use of such a plant would reduce the amount of bulky conventional fuels that must be transported to support a military operation. The prototype will have a capacity of about 2,000 kilowatts of electricity. Future plants based on this experiment could be built to provide space heating in addition to electricity. The prototype will be built at Fort Belvoir, Va., site of the Army Corps of Engineers Training Center, where it will provide a training facility which can be integrated into the engineer training program of the army.

Minerals & Chemicals Post Goes to R. W. Wilkerson

Minerals & Chemicals Corporation of America has announced the appointment of Robert W. Wilkerson to the newly-created position of advertising and sales promotion manager with headquarters at the home office in Metuchen, N. J.

A. G. Blake, executive vice-president, said that with the expansion of products and markets as the result of the merger of Edgar Brothers Company and Attapulgus Minerals & Chemicals into Minerals & Chemicals Corporation of America, there arose a need for the coordination of the advertising and sales promotion activities of all the various divisions of the new corporation.

Food Machinery's Chemical Division Post to S. A. Pond

S. A. Pond has been appointed industrial relations manager for the chemical Division, Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, New York, according to an announcement by Alfred T. Loeffler, vice-president. Mr. Pond has been filling this position on an acting basis for the past year.

Prior to joining FMC in 1951, Mr. Pond was associated with Pan American World Airways, Inc., and Marine Magnesium Products Corporation, a division of Merck & Co.

Tide Water Oil Secretary, J. P. Edwards, Retiring

J. P. Edwards, executive secretary of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, has retired after completing nearly four decades of service with the company. Mr. Edwards began his career with Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Japan. He was appointed assistant secretary of Associated Oil Company, Tide Water's predecessor firm, in San Francisco in 1916. In 1929 he became Associated's corporate secretary. He also served as assistant to the president of Tide Water Associated, and has been executive secretary of the latter firm since 1936.

Carbide Advances Klein

H. E. Klein has been appointed district manager of the Kansas City district of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, it has been announced by E. E. Fogle, vice-president of the company. Mr. Klein had been assistant district manager in Kansas City. He joined the company as a sales correspondent in 1947.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming inquiry for replacements of textile and leather chemicals was quite active, last week. Trading, however, was confined to actual needs. Quotations were steady and maintained at former levels for the entire list.

Light production of potato starch kept the market steady for prompt delivery. Output was expected to increase steadily during the next few weeks and reaching normal volume some time next month. Tapioca flour was inactive, but well held. Offers of flour from Java have increased for shipment at prices below the cost of Siamese. This caused buyers to reduce interest in the latter. Interest in Brazilian flour replacements continued light with offerings quite liberal at unchanged quotations. It was intimated that firm bids could have shaded asking prices, which were above the level of Siamese and Javanese. Steady tone prevailed in corn starch and dextrin. Prices were well held at the same levels that prevailed throughout the past year. Sago flour was in fair demand for actual needs. Stocks on spot and for replacement from primary sources were maintained at unchanged prices.

While some improvement was noted in inquiry for tanning material replacements, actual trading has been restricted to nearby shipment. Tanners, however, were expected to increase inventories, which have become steadily smaller. Primary markets were without price change and steady, especially quebracho, cutch and wattle extracts. Myrobalans developed a steadier tone of late and shipments were raised fractionally.

November footwear production of 41,600,000 pairs was 17 percent higher than the 35,600,000 pairs produced in November last year, and 3 percent less than the 42,900,000 pairs produced in October, 1954, according to the Census Bureau. Figures include the estimated total production and shipments of factories which use conventional shoe machinery. No allowance has been made for usual seasonal changes and number of working days.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Sodium hydrosulfite, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 8, 1954
94.08	94.08	94.08	98.70

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Market tone remained on a firm basis. Demand for delivery against contracts was more active. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sodium Acetate—Buying interest was still limited. Prices were without change and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consuming interest improved. Moderate quantities were taken for prompt requirements. Quotations were reduced 1½c. per pound. Carlots and truckloads were cut to 20c. per pound, drums, works, and 20½c. smaller lots, effective January 7.

Sulfonated Oils — Firmness of tallow was reflected in sulfonated grades, and prices tended higher. Other varieties were quiet and quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Business was still slow. Prices were unchanged and steady, ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Fair demand was reported for immediate needs. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted at $6.85 to 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.65, dark $8.70, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers showed more interest for requirements later in the month. Market was steady at prevailing quotations. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply continued to mount, increasing 289,000 bushels to 50,408,000 bushels for the week ended December 31, compared with 37,559,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—While demand was restricted, the market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Flake was held at $1.30 to $1.33 per pound and powder, $1.34 to $1.37, depending upon quantity and seller. Technical also was quiet and unchanged at 85c. to 87c. per pound, on the spot.

Liquid egg production during November totaled 8,608,000 pounds compared with 8,428,000 pounds in November last year and the 1948-52 average of 5,636,000 pounds the Crop Reporting Board announced. The quantities used for immediate consumption and drying were less than a year ago, but quantity frozen was larger.

Dried egg (egg solids) production totaled 900,000 pounds compared with 1,310,000 pounds in November a year ago and the average 1,025,000 pounds. The November production consisted of 299,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 452,000 pounds of dried albumen and 149,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during November last year consisted of 324,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 634,000 pounds of dried albumen and 352,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—This market held steady at prevailing prices. Business was slow, chiefly for actual needs. Spot stocks were quoted at $1.02 to $1.04 per pound, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Market was unchanged and steady, despite quiet business. Carlots were nominal at 6c. to 6:15c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine. Production was still limited but was expected to reach normal volume during the next few weeks. Idaho market also was without change and carlots were held at 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, with ½c. per pound less for delivery to eastern points. Stocks on spot were quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Consumers interest lagged, but the market remained steady. Inquiry was more active for delivery later in the month. Increased offers of Java flour for prompt and forward shipment were in the market at lower prices. AAA was quoted at 5.85c. to 5.90c. per pound, carlots, exdock. These offers were lower than for Siamese replacements which ranged from 5½c. to 7c. per pound, same basis, depending upon quality. Top grades of Siamese on spot were unchanged at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Brazilian flour was quiet and offered at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock for prompt shipment and 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehoue, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Offers for shipment were well held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Buying interest was inactive.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest was fair, chiefly for early next year delivery. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. African bark was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment and Colombian at $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest continued slow. Primary market was steady and shipments were quotably unchanged. JI's assorted were quoted at $54 per ton, exdock; ordinary, $43 to $44 per ton and crushed JI's, $63 to $65 per ton, same basis. Solid extract, 55 percent tannin was offered at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and 50 percent 7c., same basis.

Quebracho Extract—This market was inactive, but firm. Shipments were maintained at former levels. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Valonia—Interest in replacements was lacking. Shipments were quotably unchanged and more or less nominal. Beards were available at $56 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and cups, $45 per ton, same basis. Extract, 63 percent tannin was held at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle — All grades were well held at prevailing prices, despite slow consuming demand. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, while South African was held at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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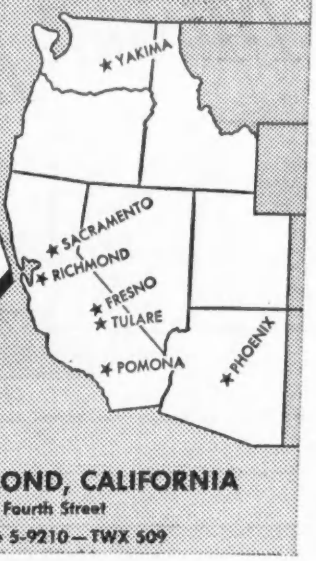

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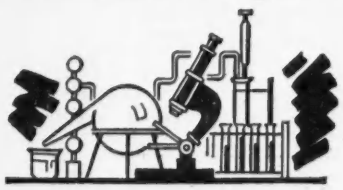

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Agricultural Chemicals

According to preliminary figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture, consumption of fertilizer in 1953-54 in the United States and territories totaled 22,875,000 tons, or a decline of 2 percent under tonnage figures for 1952-53. Nevertheless, on a plant food basis, the USDA reports that total consumption amounted to 5,851,000 tons of nitrogen, available phosphorus pentoxide, and potash, or an increase of about 4 percent over figures for the preceding year.

Mixed fertilizers consumed totaled 15,675,000 tons, about 69 percent of the total. By areas, consumption was lower east of the Mississippi, particularly in New England and the South Atlantic states, while west of the Mississippi, use was higher, particularly in the west west north central area, where consumption increased 7 percent over the comparable period in 1952-53.

Inorganic fertilizers were characterized by a general mild increase in demand last week, as mixers bought ahead for spring needs. Contract adjustments were made for nitrogen solution, but there were no reported changes for other chemicals. Urea supplies were on the tight side, as good demand was encountered from several quarters. Other materials were in good supply. Ammonium and sodium nitrate stocks were judged lengthy by most sources, in comparison with past years. Imported sodium nitrate was in good supply as sellers built up stocks for the spring demand. Prices were unchanged.

Organic materials were less active, the only changes taking place in castor pomace, which was still extremely scarce. Heavy production of blood and tankage kept those markets soft. The pesticides industry still awaited the outcome of bids submitted to GSA for 16,596,000 pounds of DDT. There was some concern due to the close proximity of the January 15 shipping date for the first block of material. Producers raised toxaphene prices due to advances in labor and material costs.

Price Trends

Advanced
Nitrogen solution, $2 per ton.
Toxaphene, 1c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 8, 1954
109.52	109.37	109.50	111.25

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Demand improved from mixers last week, as well as for direct application, as buying interest was on the upswing in preparation for the spring season. Current supplies were plentiful, and available at unchanged prices. The Bureau of Census reports that in October, production amounted to 230,098 tons, as compared with 210,938 tons in September, and 198,556 tons in October, 1953. Stocks on hand at producing plants at the end of October amounted to 88,728 tons, as compared with 80,713 tons at the end of September.

Ammonium Sulfate—The recent shipment of material under the FOA authorization for Korea was said to have had a firming influence on the market in that a sizable block was removed from producers stocks. In the mean time, domestic inquiry showed good improvement, as consumers began buying in anticipation of the approaching peak demand season for mixed goods. Foreign demand continued active from several quarters. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Castor Pomace—Offerings continued extremely scarce and closely held. It was reported that one producer had raised the asking price to $37.50 per ton. Some material was nominally offered at $35 as well.

Fishmeal—Market remained nominal and unchanged, as scarce offerings were counterbalanced by spotty demand. Meal was quoted nominally at $145 to $150 per ton, f.o.b. Baltimore area, and scrap, $140 to $145 per ton, same basis.

Nitrogen Solutions—Contract adjustments were made in accord with firming seasonal conditions. Solution containing 37-40.8 percent nitrogen was lifted to $130 per ton for January-June shipment. Manufacturers pointed out that the increase was a normal seasonal adjustment made to balance out the market position. Buying interest was said to have picked up well, as consumers showed more than seasonal interest. Supplies were available for prompt delivery.

Phosphate Rock—Demand from acidulators was more active, as production of superphosphate increased in anticipation of demand for spring requirements. Shipments of rock for fertilizer application also showed improvement. It was reported that some had moved for export to the Far East, although European demand was somewhat dulled by higher transoceanic freight rates. Quotations at mines were unrevised.

Potassium Muriate — Domestic inquiry was still fairly slow, but showed an upturn during the week as consumers for mixing began to order ahead in larger volume to prepare for spring demand. Supplies were available for prompt delivery at steady and unchanged prices.

Sodium Nitrate—Industrial demand was well sustained. Domestic inquiry for top dressing was also described as better than average for the time of year. One source reported that imported sodium nitrate was also moving out at a good rate. It was expected that interest for both domestic and imported material would reach its peak for February-June shipment. Chilean nitrate was unchanged in price, quoted at $47.75 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. cars, United States ports, and $51.25 per ton, bags, same basis.

Superphosphate—Supplies of both normal and triple were said to be lengthy. However, stocks began to move to more active consuming demand as mixers prepared for the peak season. Demand for triple showed marked improvement over the week. Quotations were unrevised and steady.

Tankage—Due to currently heavy meat production, supplies were plentiful. Consuming demand remained dull, not having recovered much from the recent holiday slack period. However, prices were unchanged, with spotty sales reported at $6 per unit-ton, f.o.b. New York, and $6.75, same basis, Chicago.

Urea—There was not much change in the market position last week. Supplies of domestic tended toward the tight side due to continuing strong demand for chemical and stockfeed purposes. Agricultural demand for fertilizer mixing showed some improvement. Imported urea offerings were not too plentiful, according to one source, despite competitive prices.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Activity was light over the week with suppliers again facing the problem of estimated business and allocations for 1955. Following the normal pattern, buyers and users are reluctant to contract for material for delivery during the first six months of the year so that suppliers may again be faced with a heavy rush period later on to meet buying demand for immediate delivery. Listings were relatively unchanged for organic items although domestic fish meals were strong with heavier demand in the face of dwindling supplies.

Pesticides

DDT—The industry was still on tenterhooks awaiting the outcome of bids submitted to the GSA for 16,596,000 pounds of DDT 75 percent wettable spray powder for delivery between January 15 and April 15, to be distributed for the world health program. Trade sources were concerned last week over the outcome of the bids, which until then had not been announced, primarily due to the fact that a sizable block of material was slated for delivery by January 15.

Of further interest to the industry was opening of bids on 125 metric tons for shipment to Iraq. Also in the market was the Pan American Sanitary Bureau of the UN, requiring 400 tons of 75 percent wettable powder. UNICEF was also expected in the market for a sizable quantity in late January or February. Domestic interest was seasonally dull. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Toxaphene—Producers increased prices last week by 1c. per pound. Material was newly quoted at 20c. per pound, carlots, or truckloads, f.o.b. works, and 26c. per pound, less carlots, or less truckloads, same basis. Producers in raising prices, while noting that demand was seasonally off, pointed out that labor and material costs had risen appreciably since the last price adjustment, necessitating a passing on of increments to the consumer. At the present time producers were engaged in building supplies for the coming insecticide season.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

For the Bookshelf

PHYSICIAN'S DESK REFERENCE, Ninth Edition, 1955. Cloth; 457 pages, 7x10 inches. Rutherford, N. J.: Medical Economics, Inc.

This is a physician's guide book to pharmaceutical products of a specialty nature, and to biologicals. These brand name products are listed in four different ways for ready reference. There is an alphabetical index of products by name, and an index of companies by name listing their products under their name.

This is followed by a drug, chemical, and pharmacological index in which the names of the products are grouped in classes by chemical name of pharmacological function. Next is listed a therapeutic index, listing disease conditions under which are the names for products used in treatment. Next is a section in which the products of 145 manufacturers are listed under their company name and detailed professional information is given for each. There is also a listing of current company professional literature.

ORGANIC REACTIONS, Vol. VIII. Edited by Rodger Adams. Cloth; 437 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $12.

This is the eighth of a series of books initiated in 1942, covering commercially important organic reactions. Each chapter in the series provides a comprehensive survey of a particular reaction. This includes a general discussion of methods, modifications, examples of applicability, special precautions, and detailed descriptions of procedures, expected yields, and other important data. In each chapter there is also a table listing compounds which have been prepared by the reaction under study, or subjected to the reaction. Related reactions are also discussed, and scope and limitations cited.

HOSPITAL FORMULARY OF SELECTED DRUGS. By Don E. Francke. Cloth; 759 pages. 4½x7½ inches. Hamilton, Ill.: The Hamilton Press. $5.00.

This formulary was written by the chief pharmacist and secretary of the pharmacy and therapeutics committee of the University Hospital, University of Michigan. It deals with various types of drugs including antihistamines, anti-infective agents, antinauseants, autonomic drugs, cardiovascular drugs, central nervous system drugs, diagnostic agents, enzymes, vitamins, gastrointestinal drugs, hematinics, hormones, local anesthetics, serums, and spasmodic agents.

Discussion of the various drugs includes actions, uses, side effects, dosage and dosage forms, and related details. A chapter is included on antidotes, prescription writing, and various conversion tables.

Milk Solids Import Rules Are Relaxed by Denmark

The Danish government has authorized the importation of nonfat dry mild solids for animal use only, for which payment will be made in dollars, according to information just received by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The reason for the relaxation of the dollar trading ban at this time is a scracity of protein feed in Denmark. There was a short harvest and a rather poor quality of indigenous animal feedstuffs. Also the breakdown in Russian-Danish trade negotiations cut off the importation of oilcake and other imports from the USSR. The Danish situation was further aggravated by the tightened supply situation in nonmally imports protein supplements.
dollar areas from which Denmark nor-

The authorization requires that the import license clearly specify the imported powder is for animal feed only; that the commodity will not be reexported; and that the Grain Office must be informed of the purchases within two days. Twenty-one countries or groups of countries have been indicated as approved sources of supply. In addition to the United States and its territories, the countries of possible export are Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the Philippines, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Salvador and Venezuela. Up to October 6, 1954, Denmark had imported for animal feed 17,600,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids for feed at an average cost of about 6.5 cents per pound.

Pitts. Plate Announces Retirement of Frank Judson

Vice-president Frank W. Judson, dean of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's sales organization, has retired, after having been associated with the firm for sixty years.

Mr. Judson joined the firm's merchandising division as a salesman at Minneapolis, Minn., and later served in sales capacities at Davenport, Iowa, and as manager of the firm's Omaha, Neb., branch. Transferred to the firm's general offices in Pittsburgh during 1927, Mr. Judson was appointed director of sales the following year. He was elected vice-president in 1935. Since then he has served without limitation on the area of his sales activities.

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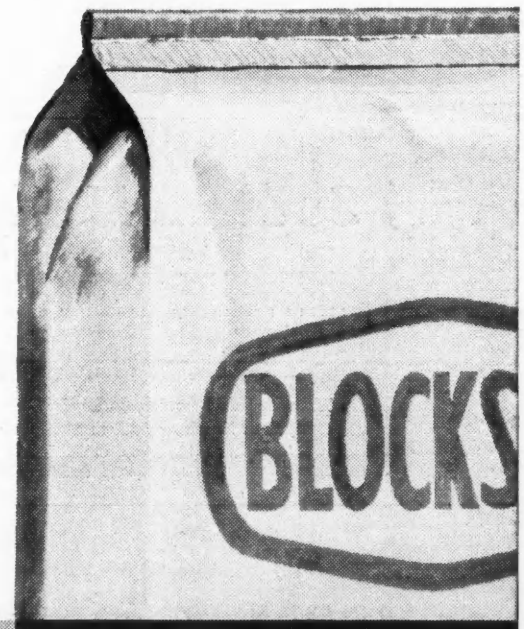

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Price schedules started out the year in a steady position and contracts were being written on the basis of those prices carried over from December. Levels of demand were also sustained at rates equal to last month. Improvements in business late last year were reflected in the markets for many organic chemicals. Most trade sources look for demand to be in line with those business levels, and no more.

Buying in the majority of cases was restricted to needs for immediate production, there being very little advance sales. Solvent demand did not falter before the yearend, as many trade sources expected. January sales continued to hold up. Acetone remained in the same price position as previous weeks. Calls for acetone were still relatively good. Glacial acetic acid has shown some slight improvement with textile increases. The volume of alcohol moving was unchanged. Sales were well diversified.

A high level of activity for butadiene was maintained by the amount of business being done in the rubber industry. Production has been up to capacity levels keeping up with demand. Butyl acetate and primary butyl alcohol moved at a steady rate. Carbon disulfide was showing a "painfully slow" rate of recovery of demand from rayon filaments. Ethyl ether was holding its own.

Formaldehyde moved at the same pace. The price was steady. Methanol moved well to formaldehyde and other industrial uses. Refined fusel oil remained very short. Prices were unchanged. Demand for refined glycerine was still quite satisfactory, and in line with overall business. Isobutyl alcohol moved well to brake fluids.

Iso-otcyl alcohol enjoyed a very good call as a result of high activity in plasticizers. Isopropyl alcohol was unchanged and moving steadily. MEK sold well for lacquer uses in the automobile industry and in the furniture industry. Oxalic acid business was brisk.

Acetone—Demand was fairly well maintained. Producers were moving production out quickly to fill orders. There was ample material available to handle a larger call than there was in the market. Several sources indicated that they continued to move as much acetone as they were making right out. However, there were also sources that have not sold all of their production.

There have been a few good-sized government orders and price competition has been keen for that business. Price schedules for industrial consumers were felt to be in the same state as they had been in during previous weeks. Quotations were still at 7½c. per pound in tankcars.

Acetic Acid—Several sources indicated that the market for glacial acid was all right now. The trade has been hoping that prices will firm up at current levels through recent adjustments in shipping terms of c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Demand from textiles has improved slightly.

It was felt that some new uses for acetic coming up would contribute impetus to demand. There were ample supplies to take care of all anticipated needs. Prices schedules were said to be firm at current levels.

Total output of natural and synthetic acetic acid in October was 42,002,214 pounds, compared with 44,690,883 pounds in September, according to Tariff Commission statistics. Of the totals, 40,286,214 pounds were produced in October and 42,986,883 pounds were turned out in September by producers of synthetic material. Production of natural acid in October was 1,716,000 pounds, as against 1,704,000 pounds in September.

Acetic Anhydride—There were no significant changes reported in this market. Demand has held to a steady pace. Price schedules were unchanged from previous listings. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer requirements.

October production amounted to 69,103,733 pounds, whereas September output was 69,282,469 pounds, Tariff Commission figures relate.

Alcohol—There was no significant change in the market. Producers were moving a good volume of ethanol in many diverse directions. There was plenty of production capacity to take care of anticipated requirements. Prices have remained steady at previous quotations. No revisions were anticipated immediately.

Amyl Acetate — Fermentation material continued to be very short due to the scarcity of fusel oil. Prices were firm and unchanged. No immediate changes in the market were expected.

Butadiene—The high level of activity in the rubber industry was keeping the market for this material in a very snug position. It was said that plants have been operating at 100 percent of capacity to keep up with the call. Despite additional production too, there was no margin for surplus.

A continuation of high activity for GR-S rubber was expected as increased sales for March were announced. The price advantage enjoyed by synthetic rubber over natural rubber has accented the use of synthetic. An increase in total rubber consumption was also predicted. No price revisions were expected immediately for butadiene.

Butyl Acetate—Demand from lacquer outlets was steady. Producers were moving an even volume of this ester right along. It was said what was being made was sold readily. Prices were firm and unchanged. Production capacity was capable of handling a greater call.

Butyl Alcohol — The same volume of primary butyl continued to move. Producers were selling about all they made without any difficulty. Part of the production moved as alcohol and part of it was sold in the form of the acetic ester. Prices were firm and not expected to change.

Output of n-butyl alcohol in October totaled 19,742,449 pounds, compared with September production of 15,565,584 pounds, statistical information from the Tariff Commission indicates.

Carbon Disulfide—Sales levels are gradually improving, producers related, as a slight improvement is noted for rayon filament output from month to month. A source added that the pickup has been painfully slow. But, demand in January looked better than December and December sales were higher than November's.

There have been some parts of the rayon business that were doing all right. It was said that activity for heavier denier material for rugs was experiencing continued good sales. Tire cord sales for tire production in the automobile industry was good and not losing any noticeable ground to other synthetic fibers, it was said. The fact that improvement of the tire cord was accomplished has had something to do with it retaining its competitive position. Finer denier filaments used in lingerie have suffered more than any other segment of the market during the rayon slump, it was reported. This is the area in which the slow, step-by-step progress is reported. Other outlets for carbon disulfide such as cellophane have produced a good, steady demand.

Price schedules were firm at previous levels. Producers stated that no revisions were anticipated immediately. What happens to sulfur prices largely determines what changes are made for carbon disulfide.

Production in October totaled 44,116,865 pounds, whereas September output amounted to 39,573,731 pounds (revised), according to figures from the Tariff Commission.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Current activity was described as a bit slow. Demand for fluorinated hydrocarbons was dull because it was off-season for refrigerants and air conditioning. Aerosol dispensers have shown some potential for expansion. But, the largest volume of bombs produced still were for insecticides, it was said, and this is not the season for their pro-

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
130.43	130.43	130.44

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

duction. Drum business for solvent cleaning uses was steady from month-to-month. Specific cleaning operations still depended upon carbon tetrachloride to do the job. Prices were firm and unchanged. No revisions in schedules were anticipated.

Ethyl Ether—Total production of technical and USP material in October amounted to 1,510,440 pounds, whereas output of those grades in September totaled 1,875,051 pounds, figures from the Tariff Commission indicate.

Ether was said to be holding its own position. Large volume government business was more competitive than the commercial market. It was felt that production facilities in the market now were able to handle more than existing needs. Price schedules remained at former market quotations.

Formaldehyde—No changes have been noted in this market. Price schedules established a few weeks ago were still in effect and no further moves were expected immediately. Producers related that demand was good and they were moving a high level of production to satisfy the call. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumption needs.

October production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight- amounted to 94,719,564 pounds, as against 92,551,019 pounds in September and 98,495,412 pounds produced in October 1953, according to information from the Tariff Commission.

Fusel Oil—No changes were made in the price schedules for refined oil. A range of 15c. to 20c. per pound was still carried in tankcar quantities. Higher crude fusel oil prices being paid by refiners were expected to eventually eliminate or narrow the range quoted for refined material. However, the fact that so little oil was available minimized the effect of any changes that might follow, trade sources indicated.

Glycerine—Demand for refined grades was tied right in with overall business levels. Most producers felt that activity was quite good currently. There was no real surge in demand from any particular consuming channel. But, the total from all directions was good, and well sustained.

In general, producers were buying for immediate use, not for stockpiling, it was said. There were a few buyers who let their inventories run down prior to the yearend and they have been buying a little heavier, trying to get fast deliveries. At times, these consumers have not been able to get all of the material they wanted. But, producers added, buyers who were ordering a little ahead were getting the glycerine they wanted.

Production of natural and synthetic material in recent months has been adequate to keep the market in a normal balance. Trade sources felt that there was enough material available to take care of anticipated needs. Prices have remained in a stable position.

Isobutyl Alcohol—A steady volume of material moved to brake fluid outlets. Orders for replacement fluid and for new automobile production have maintained a satisfactory level of business, trade sources said. There has been some development of demand for the alcohol in other outlets besides brake fluids, but the latter still represents the bulk of sales in the market.

Iso-octyl Alcohol—There was no general change in this market. Competition for the business has been stepped up since the number of producers increased, it was said. But, part of the additional production was being absorbed by the good rate of sales experienced for iso-octyl. Sales volume has been in keeping with the high activity for plasticizers. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Isopropyl Alcohol—In general there has not been much alteration in the appearance of this market. Demand was relatively steady and fairly well in line with activity for ethyl alcohol. However, some competition with ethanol has been noted for isopropanol as well as competition with menthol in the antifreeze business. Demand was on the increase in November and has remained up since then. Price quotations were firm without change.

Methanol—Producers related that they continued to do a good industrial business for this alcohol. A steady volume of methanol moved to formaldehyde and material was still being sold to deicing outlets. Except for the fill-in business in antifreeze, most of the contracts for that outlet were completed sources said. Industrial uses were more prominently noted in the market now. Price schedules remained firm. No revisions were anticipated as a result of current formaldehyde quotations.

Output of synthetic methanol in October amounted to 101,721,205 pounds, compared with 85,629,573 pounds produced in September, Tariff Commission figures relate.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Producers indicated that there isn't much change in current market conditions. Demand in November showed a good pickup. Last month buying held up very well. Despite normal consumer tendency to reduce stocks before the yearend, there was not much difference in sales volume in December. Some producers even reported a slight improvement then. So far in January there has not been any sign of substantial changes in either direction.

Solvent call from small lacquer accounts, from the automobile industry and from the furniture industry have combined to sustain the level of activity for MEK. There was adequate output available to handle all anticipated consumption needs. Prices were firm and unaltered.

Oxalic Acid—Suppliers indicated that they continued to enjoy a brisk business for this acid. General cleaning uses have kept sales up at a steady pace. Demand from automobile radiator cleaners was reduced as the season was over.

Production facilities were adequate to handle current demand requirements. Price schedules remained firm at previously established levels.

Production of oxalic acid in October totaled 1,634,306 pounds, whereas September output had been 1,431,625 pounds, information received from the Tariff Commission indicates.

Paraformaldehyde—Current quotations for the 91 percent flake material were at 9.65c. per pound in carlots, 11.65c. to 12.65c. per pound in less than carlot quantities in bags. The flake material is quoted

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on a basis comparable to aqueous formaldehyde due to the similarity of its end use pattern, it was said. Paraformaldehyde powder was still at 15½c. per pound in carlots. Quotations of paraformaldehyde, USP X were also unchanged from previous listings at 19.3c. per pound in 1,000-lb. lots.

Perchloroethylene—The volume of sales for dry cleaning outlets tapered off after the holidays. It was said demand from this direction would continue to be slow for awhile until the next seasonal pickup starts about the end of February or early March. A fairly good volume continued to move to other outlets.

Producers indicated that vapor degreasing needs have slowly increased with expansion of use of perchlor in these operations. Besides the general trend for metal working, currently increasing with better business levels, demand was expanding as new degreasing machines capable of handling the higher temperatures and pressures of steam used with perchloro replaced worn out equipment. Increased call from the direction of the latter, was slow and gradual.

Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene) production reported by the Tariff Commission was 14,146,680 pounds, compared with 11,982,370 pounds turned out in September.

Propylene Glycol — No significant changes were reported in the market for this polyol. Demand has held up to a steady pace. Buying interest from synthetic resins and polyesters has improved along with overall increases in business levels. However, polyesters were still in the growing stage of marketing. Price schedules have held firmly at previous quotations.

Production of propylene glycol in October amounted to 4,688,070 pounds, whereas September output was 5,339,845 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Valspar Elects Officers; Hartnett New President

The election of three new officers by its board of directors has been announced by Valspar Corporation, which recently moved its headquarters from New York to Ardmore, Pa.

Arthur R. Cannon, president of Oliver B. Cannon & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia paint contracting firm, has been elected chairman of the board. L. B. Hartnett, formerly eastern regional sales manager of Certain-teed Products Corporation, Ardmore, has been elected president to succeed Austin H. Gibson, who recently retired as president and secretary, and P. L. Shea has been named secretary of the corporation in addition to his duties as treasurer. He has been with Valspar twenty-three years.

Diamond Unit Sales Mgr.

E. J. Fox has been named division sales manager of the cement and coke division of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio. William R. Greenlee will succeed Mr. Fox as manager of cement sales. Mr. Fox joined the company as a salesman in 1925. He was promoted to the post of special staff assistant in 1946 and five years later became manager of cement sales.

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Petroleum Derivatives

There were no price changes in the petroleum derivative market last week. The four cent drop in the price of petroleum source benzol by one major producer the week before last was not followed last week by other producers. It was said that the one producer who did drop the price had to stay in competition with coal source benzol producers who initiated the four cent reduction bringing the price to 36 cents a gallon in tank cars. The other petroleum source benzol producers apparently have enough long term contracts to consume their production and are reported to be selling their products at as much as 20 cents a gallon higher than the lowest quotation.

There was little activity in the other materials. Some producers said they expected a better market for partial aromatics while at the same time they were anticipating some minor revision in the markets for toluol and xylol. Nevertheless, all these products held firm with no price changes, while sales were brisk.

Other products in this market showed some slight spurt normal for the first week of the year following year end inventory reductions. Price schedules for cleaners naphtha held firm, while buying interest was at a normal pace. There were no drastic changes in the market for mineral spirits where supplies were adequate for current demands. The same was true for VM&P naphtha.

Both microcrystalline and paraffin waxes experienced some normal activity due mostly to first of the year buying. Nevertheless, prices were the same as previous listings. Warm weather in the east has made no noticeable change in the market for propane and butane. Mid western storms pretty much contrabalanced any possible decrease in the east.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol — The market for petroleum source benzol remained relatively steady last week despite the fact that one major producer reduced the price by 4c., bringing it to 36c. a gallon in tankcars. The price change, which came late in the week before, was not followed by other major petroleum producers. It was explained that most other producers still have long term contracts running, and are actually selling benzol for as much as 20c. more a gallon. Industry sources said that a really competitive petroleum source benzol market would not likely develop for at least another year.

Mineral Spirits—There was no visible change in this market during the first week of the year. Producers reported that the picture was still a firm one. Supplies were ample for current demand levels. There were no changes in quotations.

Partial Aromatics—Although there were no changes in the market for partial aromatics, it was said in the industry that some price revisions were likely in the near future. Sources said that partial aromatics were being put to more uses, normally reserved for other solvents. In general, sales were good, and prices were stable.

Toluol—Sales of this product were fairly steady with no price changes reported. Some industry spokesmen felt that increasing competition from partial aromatics might cause a slight revision in the price quotations this year. Nevertheless, producers said output at this time was still in balance with the demand.

Xylol—Prices remained firm in this market. Sales were also stable. Much the same situation as appeared in the toluol market were characteristic also for the xylol market. Producers maintained an optimistic viewpoint despite talk in the industry of some minor price revisions. Only one producer actually described the market for xylol as weak.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 25 totaled 265,391,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 265,493,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 102,000 barrels comprising an increase of 141,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 39,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 11, 1954
104.75	104.75	104.75	105.31

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Producers reported that there was no significant change in the market for microcrystalline. It was said that this January seemed to be a more normal month than was expected, because consumer inventories had been cut down during December, keeping the number of calls up now. Ordinarily, it was said, a certain amount of inventory could be expected to be carried over into the new year, consequently slowing things up in January.

Paraffins—Demand has held to a steady pace. Supplies were generally adequate to meet the immediate needs of the buyers. It was felt that the reduction of inventories by consumers during December bolstered the present volume of buying. Cutbacks in stocks held by consumers were not limited to any specific products, but were part of a general trend to end the year with a minimum working inventory.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Trade sources said that the market for lighter fractions was leveling off. Although demand in the east where the weather has been relatively mild is somewhat below previous years, the severe winter weather in the midwest was offsetting the eastern picture. Industry spokesmen expected that they would be able to get through the winter with no trouble, although they said some underground storage was being used.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The October production of crude petroleum averaged 6,135,000 barrels daily, a decline of 16,000 daily compared with September, according to the Bureau of Mines. Texas production declined 28,000 barrels daily while in Illinois the daily average production increased 13,000 barrels from the previous month.

The indicated demand for domestic crude oil declined 40,000 barrels daily to 6,303,000 barrels and stocks of domestic crude were reduced at the rate of 168,000 barrels daily during the month. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 269,442,000 barrels on October 31, compared with 274,608,000 barrels on September 30.

Total crude runs to stills averaged 6,834,000 barrels daily in October, a decline of 105,000 barrels daily compared with September. Runs of foreign crude averaged 639,000 barrels daily in October compared with 695,000 barrels daily in September.

The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in January, 1955, is estimated at 6,570,000 barrels daily with 6,500,000 forecast for December, 1954.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Solvents and diluents followed a normal seasonal pattern during the week. Although some slackening was noted in overall inquiry, demand continued at a good level with prices firm and unchanged. Supplies were adequate to meet all requirements. Lacquer diluents quoted 20.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin Area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, listed 19.4c. per gallon, same basis. Interest in propane continued to show improvement with listings unchanged at .059 per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Stocks remained ample with no shortage expected. Steady demand was maintained for butane with stocks limited; quotations firm at .069 per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

The supply and demand position for high melting point paraffin waxes was reportedly in balance. The market was steady as in previous weeks. Although a ¼c. increase was announced effective January 1 on export quotations, domestic postings were firm and unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coal Chemicals

A price reduction of 20 cents per pound took place in the market for refined pyridine. All producers immediately met the competition. The price drops announced for benzol and anthraquinone the previous week became effective, as did the advance of domestic crude naphthalene schedules.

There was no price activity for other tar bases, following the pyridine change, or in substituted pyridines. Denaturing pyridine was also steady at former levels. Toluol or xylol have remained steady at previous quotations. While the crude naphthalene schedules became settled at higher levels, there was no report on revisions for ball and flake refined material. Industrial refined schedules had already been adjusted in earlier weeks.

Creosote was still moving slowly. However, there have been some scattered increases in buying and requests for quick deliveries. The latter was taken to indicate low consumer inventories. Cresols and cresylics were enjoying a good volume of business from cresylic resins and other outlets. Phenol demand was slightly better in recent weeks. Natural phenol has been moving well and USP synthetic material was moving at what trade sources considered normal.

Technical acetanilide was going along at a steady pace. Demand for aniline was very good from the rubber industry and from dyestuff intermediate end-uses. Technical hydroquinone sold at a very good rate. Phthalic anhydride demand was good. Prices have held steady. The number of calls for Tobias acid was slightly under the high pace of a month ago, but well maintained.

Annual production capacity of the steel industry was rated as 125,828,310 net tons, compared with 124,330,410 tons last year, according to figures from the American Iron and Steel Institute. Steel production during the week ending January 9, based on the new capacity, was scheduled to be at 80.5 percent, or an index rating of 121.0 (1947-49=100). This was equivalent to 1,943,000 tons, as against actual output of 1,850,000 tons the previous week, 1,958,000 tons one month ago and 1,798,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Prices in the market for coaltar benzol were settled at 36c. per gallon in tankcars at most shipping points. Producers related that demand levels were sustained. A good volume of material kept moving right along to consuming outlets. Increased production from higher steel operations was a feature of the market that influenced the recent decision to meet prices for imported benzol.

There were several trade sources who expressed the hope that the lower prices would help to firm up the market. Aside from the steady demand that has been received from detergents, chemical end-uses and other uses, benzol was expected to feel some recovery of needs for synthetic rubber requirements in the next few months. Sharp increases in sales were slated to raise total rubber consumption and a higher percentage use of synthetic due to currently lower costs of synthetic. Some trade sources took an encouraging note from this situation for the benzol market.

Creosote—Producers related that there has been a very slight pickup in total volume of orders and some consumers were requiring rapid deliveries. However, there was still room for a lot more improvement and no one was excited over the pickup yet, it was added.

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending January 9, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	908,251
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	32,826,775
Benzol	gals.	3,139,952
Coaltar	gals.	14,402,261
Creosote oil	gals.	804,451
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,218,727
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	23,355
Toluol	gals.	616,280
Xylol	gals.	164,783

Price Trends

Advanced

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°C., 1c. per lb.
78°C., 1¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Anthraquinone, 99.5%, 5c. per lb.
Benzol, pure, and nitration, 4c. per gal.
Pyridine, refd., 2°, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 8, 1954
114.54	114.59	114.59	114.56

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Supplies have been heavy, but not more than producers were able to handle. It was added that due to the season, high activity for roofing pitch has eased off a bit. Thus, creosote production has not been as great as it had been earlier with the heavy call for pitch. The slightly improved demand was not expected to result in any basic change in the market position of creosote immediately. Producers were inclined to feel that the "pulse" was a little stronger.

Cresols—Producers reported that there has been no significant change in the market for these tar acids. Price schedules have remained firm at former levels. No revisions were immediately anticipated. Demand has held up very well. Several sources have indicated in the past few weeks that the number of calls for specific fractions was stepped up. Production has not been adequate to handle every request for meta-para isomers that came along. o-Cresol stocks were sufficient to take care of a large demand. But, suppliers stated that there was a relatively steady buying interest for ortho.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic material from coaltar and petroleum sources has enjoyed a good call for some time. A spurt in buying interest for some grades in recent weeks has begun to put a little pressure on the market. Trade sources were reluctant to call the market tight at present. But, admittedly, all of the requests were not being filled. Tar acid production was beginning to show some effects from higher steel operation rates. However, increases in tar acid production have not paralleled the quick buildup of steel operations, largely because of changes in yields at different operating rates and stocks of coke held during summer cutbacks.

Naphthalene—Current quotations for domestic crude naphthalene, 78° C., as a result of recent price revisions were at 6¼c. per pound in tankcars. The 74° C. material was at 5c. per pound in tankcars.

Prices established in previous weeks for industrial refined grades were settled at their new levels. Quotations for this grade were at 10¾c. per pound in tankcar quantities. Posted prices for refined ball and flake naphthalene on the jobber and wholesaler level were unchanged from former quotations. The carlot schedule was at 13¾c. per pound for ball and flake material. Cases of 50-lbs. were at 14c. per pound in carlots, and carlots of 1-pound packages were 16¼c. per pound.

Importers related that sales close to the 6c. price were completed in the past week. The range carried in the past several weeks in OPD's price section was felt to be accurate, importers said. There have been some reported sales at fractions above and below 6c. But, most of the activity was very close to that figure. There have also been reports of business turned down below the current range.

Phenol—There have been no significant changes in the market. Natural material has been enjoying a fairly good call along with overall interest in tar acids. Synthetic phenol demand was said to have improved somewhat in recent months. Producers were still able to handle a larger call than existed. But, the level of sales was considered normal for the season. Demand from phenolic resins and adhesives was not expected to bring a great deal of change in the immediate weeks ahead. Price schedules were firm at former quotations.

Pyridine—Producers reduced the price of refined 2-degree pyridine 20c. per pound last week. New quotations were at 75c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities.

Among reasons for lower prices now, trade sources minimized the effect of imported material. Overall conditions of the market were weak, and a decrease was hoped to be the cure to stimulate demand, it was said. Development of antibiotics was felt to hinder sulfa drugs and antihistimines from regaining their former stature. Other discontinued uses of pyri-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

dine, and recovery operations, which have been installed by consumers, also kept activity for the tar base at a minimum for the past year or more. Hence, it was said that lower schedules now would aid in broadening outlets for 2-degree material.

There have been some new uses reported for pyridine since supplies were available, but, they only called for small amounts. It was felt that the lower price might offer incentive to researchers to take down discarded possible applications off the shelf to examine once again.

Toluol—Most trade sources continued to indicate that they were in a relatively satisfactory position on this aromatic. Demand for solvents has been rather steady and some additional volumes of material have gone to defense outlets and exports. The price has been maintained in a steady position.

It was generally agreed that the amount of coaltar and petroleum toluol going to nitration outlets and the volume of petro'eum material moving to avgas have been large factors in maintaining the balance in the market. Producers indicated that total production capacity reached to fulfill defense requirements was greater than industrial consumers can currently absorb. Low production levels of light oils during the summer months prevented surpluses through most of last year. However, the pickup of steel operations has begun to bring more toluol to the market. The surpluses that have shown up so far were small and have been removed without too much difficulty.

Underlying the entire picture for this aromatic was the fact that substitute solvents established a strong market position during the time that toluol was in such short supply. Consumers not only bought xylol when they couldn't get toluol. But, they also sought partial aromatics for industrial finishing operations. Hence, toluol is competing with these materials to regain some of its industrial demand, and is competitive within its own market. Within the toluol market itself there is competition among individual suppliers for business, and between coaltar and petroleum derived material. So far, the only price concessions made in the domestic market have been equalizing of freight, which was a part of the aromatic picture all through last year.

Xylol—Producers related that there has been no significant change for this aromatic. Demand was reasonably steady. Ample production was readily available to take care of all immediate consumption needs. Most sources have looked at the market as a balanced one. Price schedules remained firm at old levels.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—A relatively good volume of technical material was moving for the production of sulfa drugs. However, prices were said to be at rock bottom and the margin was quite thin. Demand was in line with activity in drugs, but the call was not exceptionally heavy. Supplies were good enough for consumption needs.

Aniline—Demand for oil and salt was quite good. Production of aniline has climbed up steadily to take care of the gradually improved call. Sales were good for the rubber industry and for dyestuff intermediate uses.

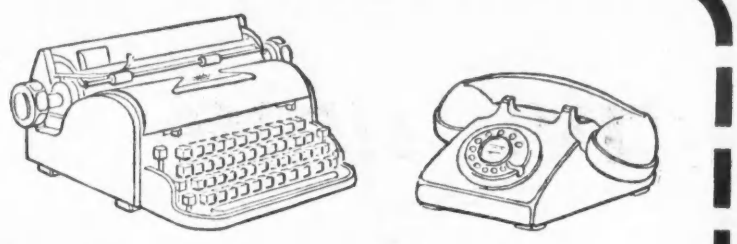
Anthraquinone — Prices announced earlier went into effect January 1. The new schedules, 5c. per pound lower for 99.5 percent material, were at 83c. in carlots and 86c. in l.c.l. quantities. Electrical grade material held at 91c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities.

No appreciable change in the volume of activity has been noted. Producers have reported that vat dyes have not shown too much spark in recent months, even though textiles in general are better and most dyestuff intermediates have picked up accordingly.

Hydroquinone—Technical material was moving at a very good rate to the rubber industry and other outlets. Suppliers expected that demand would continue to hold up very well. Prices were firm and unaltered.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers reported that there has been a fairly good call for this intermediate. A good volume of business in alkyd resins and plasticizers has sustained the level of sales for phthalic. A pickup in industrial finishing operations has come about as the result of generally better business in the past few months.

The firmness in naphthalene prices has also contributed a little to phthalic's current spurt of sales. There was also some of the intermediate moving into export channels. There was adequate production capacity in the overall market to take care of current consumer needs. Price schedules have remained steady at previous listings.



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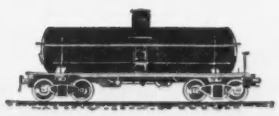

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Monsanto Research Unit Post to Charles Roen

Charles B. Roen, a member of the engineering sales department of Monsanto Chemical Company's research and engineering division, has been named an assistant director of the division's engineering department. Mr. Roen will make his headquarters in Dayton, Ohio, where he will direct an expanding program of engineering research and supervise engineering department personnel at that location. Personnel in the division's engineering department at St. Louis will continue under the supervision of John S. Hayes, also an assistant director of the department.

Mr. Roen was employed by Shell Chemical Corporation before joining Monsanto's general development department in 1946. He served in various engineering capacities in both the general development and general engineering departments, transferring to the engineering sales department in 1954.

Cutter Labs Names Voit Eastern Division Manager

The promotion of Kenneth Voit to manager of Cutter Laboratories' eastern division has been announced by Harry Lange, vice-president for marketing and finance.

Mr. Voit will be in charge of sales of the firm's line of hospital solutions and intravenous administration equipment, blood fractions, and biologicals and pharmaceuticals in New England and the middle Atlantic states. He will be located in the eastern division office in Teterboro, N. J. He joined the Cutter sales force in 1949 as a sales representative in the eastern division. Most recently was district manager of this division.

Brea Chemicals Appoints Clark to Market Position

Ronald L. Clark has been appointed supervisor of market research and development of Brea Chemicals, Inc., Brea, Calif., a subsidiary of Union Oil Company of California, has been announced by Jack Tielrooy, manager of development for Brea. Mr. Clark was formerly assistant director of market research for Vick Chemical Company and subsidiaries, New York.

Mr. Clark will direct the study and analysis of markets for new products developed by Brea's research department and considered for possible manufacture by Brea. The company is now one of the largest manufacturers of ammonia in the west. Other Brea products include aqua ammonia, aqua ammonium phosphate, dry ice, ammonium sulfate, sulfur, and mercaptans. Plans have been announced for a proposed new ammonium nitrate plant.

Before joining the market research staff of Vick, Mr. Clark was market analyst and research chemist for Heyden Chemical Company, Garfield, N. J., and worked for Corn Products Refining Company in sales development at Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh.

Neville Promotes Two

Neville Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointments of Donald L. Marsh and William T. Cloake as technical representatives of its sales department. Both have been with Neville in research capacities for a number of years. Their addition to the sales department reflects the company's policy of customer service in its broadest aspect.

Battley Sees Paint Trade As Barometer of Business

"Because practically everything that Americans use and work with requires some paint product, the paint, varnish and lacquer industry has become a recognized barometer of business trends," according to Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

The paint industry has prospered during the last twelve months, Mr. Battley points out. While final figures may indicate that total sales may be slightly below the record year of 1953, the level of production has been high and, in recent months, there have been definite signs pointing to increased production and sales, he said. "In consequence," Mr. Battley added "the industry is justified in looking forward to a level equal to or surpassing that of 1953 for the twelve months ahead. With the current gradual, steady rise in business activity projected for the coming year, sales of paint, varnish and lacquer in 1955 will probably be 3 to 5 percent higher than in 1954."

Carborundum Starts Unit For Its Furnace Products

Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has established a new operating unit, the electro minerals division, to manufacture and sell silicon carbide and fused alumina crudes, abrasive grain and related electric furnace products in the United States and has named Joseph S. Imirie, formerly assistant to the president, general manager of the new division.

The bonded products and grain division in Niagara Falls, which formerly encompassed the responsibilities now allocated to the electro minerals division, will be designated the bonded abrasives division and will specialize in the manufacture and sales of grinding wheels, sharpening wheels, sharpening stones and other bonded abrasives. George R. Rayner, jr., formerly special accounts sales manager for the bonded products and grain division, was made sales manager of the new unit, and D. George Vanderhoek, manager of the production branch of the functional staff, was appointed manufacturing manager for the division.

Celanese Fills New Position

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has appointed R. J. Werner to the new post of assistant general sales manager in its chemical division. Mr. Werner was formerly district sales manager in the Chicago office. In his new post, he will be responsible for all staff functions of the sales department, including the supervision of product managers.

Alcohol Output Total

—*Continued from page 5*

dustries have not been able to replace. Stocks of industrial alcohol have been steadily reduced during the last few years, it was noted, to about half the amount on hand four years ago. By January 1, 1954, stocks were 33.8 percent less than the 45,700,000 gallons on hand in January, 1953. Supplies at the end of 1954 were estimated at 27,000,000 gallons.

The following table on supply and utilization of ethyl alcohol was contained in the report:—

	Million wine gallons		
	1954	1953	1952
Supplies[1]:—			
Beginning stocks	28.9	45.7	59.4
Domestic production (source):—			
Molasses	40.0	77.0	69.3
Petroleum byproducts	165.0	147.6	127.7
Grain	7.0	3.3	27.5
Miscellaneous	10.0	10.1	5.4
Total production	222.0	238.0	229.9
Imports	1.0	4.3	29.0
Total supply	251.9	288.0	318.3
Utilization[2]:—			
Synthetic rubber	0	39.1	67.9
Solvents, aldehydes, chemicals, and other products	212.9	208.3	193.3
Taxpaid withdrawals (chiefly for beverage use)	12.0	11.7	11.4
Total utilization	224.9	259.1	272.6
Ending stocks	27.0	28.9	45.7

[1] Supply figures for 1952 and 1953 were obtained from statistics of the alcohol tax unit of Internal Revenue Service. Data for 1954 were developed by using statistics of the alcohol tax unit covering supplies for January-September and estimating probable supplies for the remainder of the year.

[2] Synthetic rubber data furnished by the Office of Synthetic Rubber, Federal Facilities Corporation. Tax-paid figures and ending stocks were obtained from alcohol tax unit statistics. Calendar-year utilization in solvents, aldehydes, chemicals, and other products is residual, resulting from total utilization minus synthetic rubber and tax-paid withdrawals.

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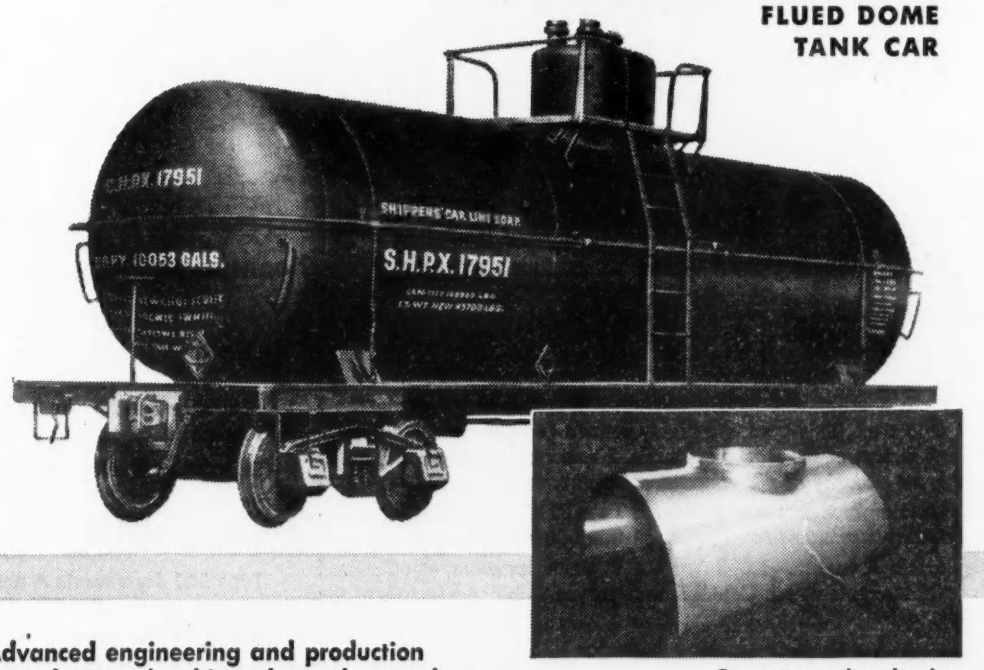

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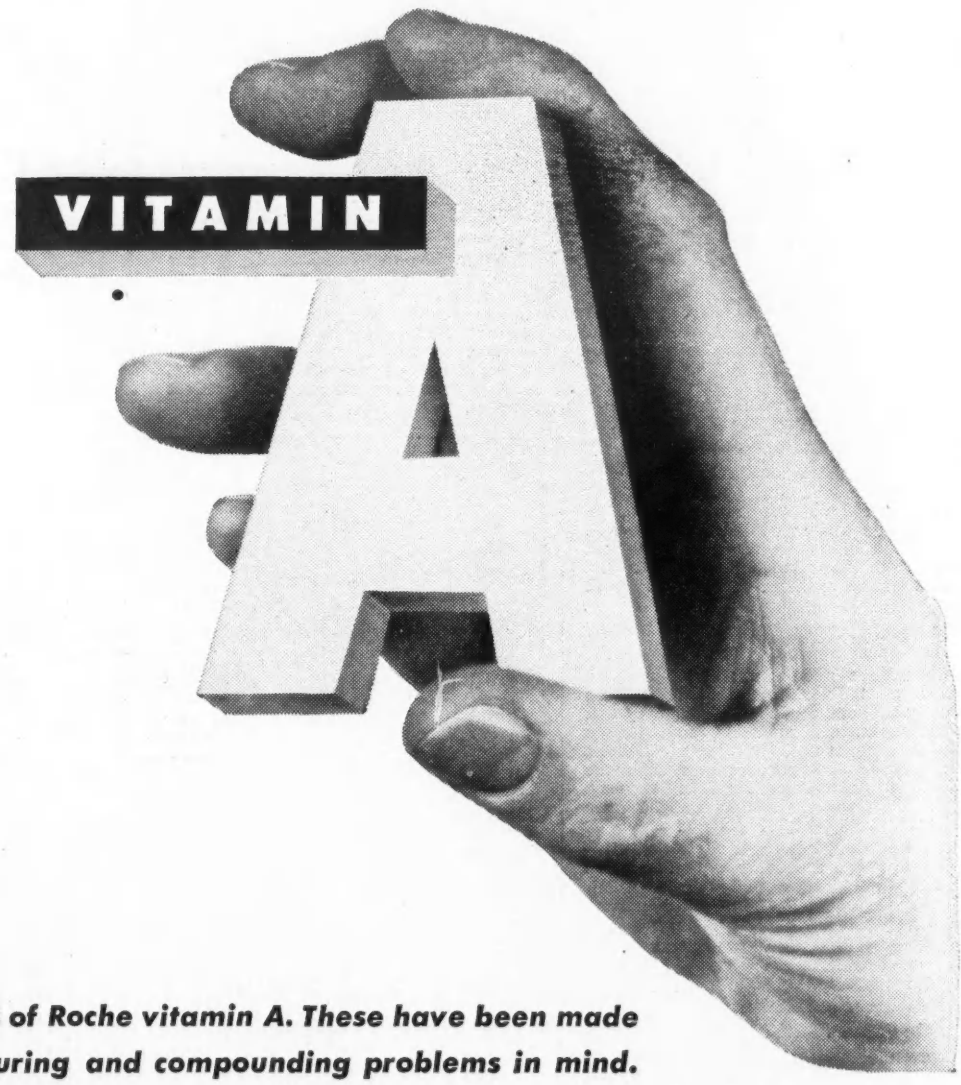
Memo to executives, purchasing agents, technical people

Roche has all popular types of Vitamin A for the pharmaceutical industry



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Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,450,000 U. S. P. units per gram. Does not contain any oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

Special Types:

Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate
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Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate
2,800,000 to 2,900,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

These special types are available for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

Packaging—All liquid types of Roche vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in wide-mouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is provided, permitting the withdrawal of any desired volume or weight while maintaining a constant pressure of inert gas inside the container. Special blends can be made and stored within this special can. Demonstration gladly arranged on request.

Samples available; ask your Roche representative or write the Vitamin Division.

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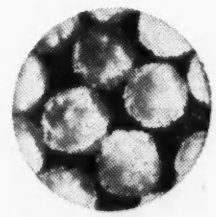
Type 500 dry vitamin A acetate.
500,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

Type 325 dry vitamin A acetate.
325,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

Type 250 dry vitamin A acetate.
250,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

Each of these types is available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60. Type 325 is also available in No. 80 mesh. They are designed for use in dry preparations—tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements—where mixing with dry granulations is possible with minimum loss of potency.



Roche dry vitamin A acetate, magnified. Note uneven edges—an advantage in tableting.

Other types of Roche dry vitamin A acetate in combination with vitamin D_2 are also available. Information on request.

Packaging. All types are packed in polyethylene bags in drums or 2 kilo Tamper-pruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber screw-cap bottles.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

The price of folic acid was reduced 20 cents per gram last week in the first price cut in this item since March, 1952. The decline was expected to further stimulate sales, it was said. The use of folic acid has been on the rise since its official recognition as an essential vitamin. In addition to its function in body metabolism in the formation of blood, it is known to be necessary for normal growth functions. Individuals who are in states of rapid growth and development, such as occur in pregnancy and infancy, were said to require additional amounts of folic acid. As a result, more pharmaceutical producers are including folic acid in their vitamin formulae and others have increased the percentage of folic acid in their products.

Caffeine continued at strong levels. Supplies remained about in balance with consumer demand, which was good. Caffeine is an essential component of many compounds used in the treatment of colds and the relief of pain. The cold weather months have seasonally stimulated demand for items in this category, it was noted, with a salutary effect upon demand for caffeine.

Demand for p-aminosalicylic acid was reported to be at only fair levels. Imported p-aminosalicylic acid has been selling considerably below domestic price schedules, it was said, but overall demand has not been appreciably increased, nevertheless. Bulk cortisone was said to be moving at poor levels. Although domestic manufacturers were not known to be offering cortisone acetate in bulk, dosage forms were recently reduced to a point, making the production of dosage forms virtually unprofitable from bulk material, it was said.

Agar—The market, on spot, was seemingly unaffected by conditions at source. Although prices for shipment from Japan continue quite firm and high, spot sales are being made in this market below reported replacement costs. Consumers have not given any indication of recognizing the relative shortness in supply of high test agar in the spot market. Demand, although much improved over earlier this year, could be better and dealers are not anxious to discourage business by advancing prices.

According to trade reports, there is a good deal of poor quality agar available. On the whole, the market does not suffer from any dearth of material since there are enough consumers using the poorer quality material thus limiting the consumption of the more expensive, higher priced agar.

p-Aminosalicylic Acid—Demand for p-aminosalicylic acid was reported to be at fair levels. Domestic price schedules continued unchanged while imported acid was reportedly offered at prices $1.25 per pound lower than domestic manufacturers' schedules. In 1,000 pounds lots or more, imported p-aminosalicylic acid was offered at $2.50 in contrast to the established price of $3.75 per pound for domestically produced p-aminosalicylic acid.

P-aminosalicylic acid is used as a chemotherapeutic agent in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, being often employed in conjunction with streptomycin. Supplies were reported adequate to meet current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Caffeine—Demand for caffeine was reported to be running at a good level. Caffeine is an important ingredient in various analgesic and antipyretic compounds, demand for which is customarily increased during the cold weather months due to the higher incidence of illness. Supplies were about adequate for current needs but were not in oversupply, according to trade quarters.

Prices were firm in view of the good demand and the lack of competition from imported caffeine which had plagued producers during 1953. European producers of caffeine have virtually withdrawn from the market here since demand for caffeine in Europe was reported sufficient to take most of the production there.

Choline Salts—Demand for these salts, choline bitartrate, chloride and dihydrogen citrate, was reported to be at fair levels. Choline is said to be one of the most effective single lipotropic agents. It is also recognized as a component of the vitamin B complex. Research has been directed upon its potential value in atherosclerosis and in other conditions characterized by a faulty metabolism of fats. In animals, a deficiency in choline has been found to heighten the possibility of abnormalities in many organs and functions it was said.

The extreme hygroscopicity of the choline salts has entailed difficulty in the manufacture of tablets or capsules containing them. Choline chloride, for example, while extremely soluble and therefore suitable for liquid preparations, cannot be used with any success in tablets or capsules due to its extreme hygroscopicity. Choline dihydrogen citrate, being less hygroscopic, can be used in both liquid and tablet preparations while choline bitartrate, the least hygroscopic of the three salts, was said to be desirable for incorporation into tablets or capsules.

The current supply of choline salts was said to be adequate to meet consumer requirements and no difficulty was expected in the future. Currently, choline chloride and choline dihydrogen citrate were quoted at $1.50 per pound in 1,000 pound lots with the bitartrate salt 25c. per pound less.

Cortisone—Demand for bulk cortisone was reported to be at fair levels. Supplies were ample to meet consumer requirements and expected to continue. The only cortisone to be offered for bulk sale has been imported, as far as was known. Domestic manufacturers were said to be producing cortisone in dosage forms at such low prices as to almost preclude any economic advantage to buying bulk cortisone acetate and manufacturing it into dosage forms.

Digitoxin—Demand for this alkaloid was reported to be at fair levels, on the whole. The supply situation was good. With most of the digitalis consumed in the United States being obtained from cultivated plants grown in this country, there is, accordingly, a very limited dependence upon France and Switzerland, former prime sources of the alkaloid. As a result, adequacy in supply was expected to continue.

Folic Acid—Folic acid prices were reduced 20c. per pound, effective January 1, 1955. This was the first price reduction in this item since March, 1952, almost three years. The new schedule priced folic acid at $1.40 per gram in lots of 1,000 grams or more with 500 gram lots at $1.42; 100 gram lots, $1.50; 25 gram lots, $1.55 and 10 grams at $1.60 per gram.

According to the manufacturer, folic acid has gained widespread medicinal use as a component in pharmaceutical products designed for the treatment of anemia. Recently it has been officially recognized as essential to daily human nutrition. This has resulted in a rapidly increasing market as more and more vitamin manufacturers have included folic acid in their vitamin preparations.

All body cells require folic acid for normal growth, and it is particularly important in individuals in states of rapid growth and development, such as occur in pregnancy and infancy.

Menthol—The spot market continued dull. For the past year, buying of natural menthol has been at low levels. There were all kinds of excuses heard in the trade for the slackness in demand. Primarily, it was thought that heavy purchases of Brazilian menthol were made when prices hit the $5 level early last year. There was no definite way of checking on the amount of business done outside the regular market channels, it was said. Current stocks of Brazilian menthol were expected to remain adequate to meet the needs of the trade until the new crop comes in later in the year. The spot market price was nominally $7.75 per pound in view of the little actual trading being done.

Molasses—Prices for cane blackstrap increased at several port terminals during the week ending January 4, 1955, as conditions in Gulf market continued very unsettled. The first quarter of 1955 brought with it price increases of ¼c. to ½c. per gallon at New Orleans. Most New Or-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Acid, folic, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 8, 1954
67.17	67.17	67.17	72.69

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Solvents

ACETONE
ALCOHOL, PROPRIETARY SOLVENT
AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE
CARBON BISULFIDE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CHLOROFORM
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYL ACETATE
GLYCOLS
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leans prices were still reported at 9¾c. per gallon with several distributors quoting 9½c. and 10½c.. The probability of imminent negotiations for 1955 Cuban blackstrap may be affecting the current Gulf price. Demand at New Orleans was considered good by most distributors but the slackened demand in late December has not been completely replaced. Blackstrap price increased ¼c. at Corpus Christi, Mobile and Jacksonville. Supplies of blackstrap were limited at Jacksonville.

The price for beet molasses at Menominee was reduced $1.25 per ton—from $25.50 to $24. Demand at that point continued slow. The downward trend of molasses use in ethyl alcohol production continued into fourth consecutive month with only 3,500,000 gallons being used in November. Production and stocks of alcohol increased slightly during November and were approximately the same as a year ago, it was noted.

The 1954 crop of sugar beets was estimated at 14,000,000 tons, the largest crop on record, according to the Crop Report Board of U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is 16 percent above last year's crop of 12,100,000 tons, and would indicate a probable production of 45,000,000 gallons of molasses for 1954.

Imports of 1954 blackstrap from Cuba totaled 106,400,000 gallons as of November 3, 1954, leaving a balance of 34,600,000 gallons yet to be shipped. Of the 89,100,000 gallons of Cuban high-test molasses sold to U. S. buyers, all but 12,700,000 had been shipped as of November 30, 1954.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride—Demand for pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B_6) was reported to be at fair to good levels, according to sources queried. With the acceptance pyridoxine as an essential factor in human nutrition, its deficiency has been increasingly recognized in certain physiologic states, according to informed sources. As a unit of the vitamin B complex, it is used extensively, in multi-vitamin formulae for the treatment or prevention of deficiency diseases.

The current price was 55c. per gram in lots of 100 grams or more. Supplies were adequate for consumer needs and expected to continue in the future, it was said.

Theobromine — Prices continued very firm in view of the steady high cost of raw material from which the alkaloid is extracted. Cacao beans are the essential raw material from which this alkaloid is extracted, it was noted, and the world market was expected to continue bullish for some time The loss of approximately half its crop of cacao beans during a hurricane in the Caribbean area last year has virtually eliminated Haiti as a source of cacao supply. The west coast of Africa, the major production area of the bean, has been subject to a severe plant disease epidemic which has destroyed millions of trees, with the price of cacao beans advancing to very high levels. As the commercial source of theobromine the price of cacao has a very strong effect upon production costs of theobromine, it was explained.

Imports of theobromine have been largely stopped since European manufacturers have found it less economically feasible to sell in this market at a sufficient profit.

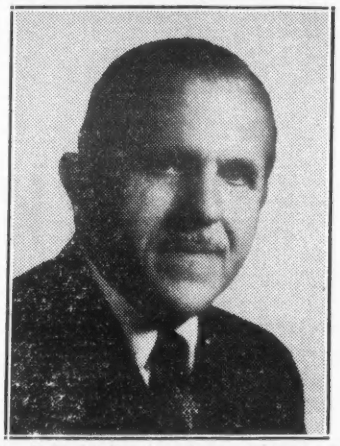
Botanicals

Trading activity continued slow in the first week of the new year. When business would pick up remained a matter for conjecture, according to trade sources queried. The arrival of the new year turned thoughts toward the coming collection season. Last year's botanicals collection was, on the whole, adequate. As a result, the carryover of stocks was expected to prove sufficient to accommodate consumer needs until the 1955 crop is gathered and marketed.

Shortages in certain botanicals which have plagued consumers since last year were expected to continue in 1955 since many of the items involved are collected in this country. Senega root remains in short supply with the collection of the new crop not due to be initiated until late in the Spring. It will be remembered that the reason behind last year's crop failure was due to excessive moisture. This could happen again. Wahoo root bark continued in tight supply with the new crop not due until well into 1955.

The market abroad generally tended to be firm on shipment quotations. It is customary, of course, for foreign suppliers to continually exhibit bullish tendencies to importers here. Usually, however, except in an instance of genuine shortage, such as is currently

Borden Prescription Mgr.



Dr. J. F. Muller has been named general manager of the prescription products department of the special products division of Borden Company, New York, to succeed Harry McNeilly, who has resigned. Dr. Muller has been with the prescription products department since 1941. Before joining Borden he was owner and director of Muller Laboratories, Baltimore, Md.

going on in rauwolfia serpentina root, consumer resistance determines the true market. Shipment prices on ipecac root were reported to be quite firm for February-March shipments. Europe is a dominant factor in this particular market and has been a heavy buyer in the past, according to trade information.

Orris root is freely available following a protracted holdout by shippers for higher prices. Supplies were reportedly adequate to meet consumer demand and were expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady. Juniper berries continue short but consumer demand, at the moment, was said to be only fair. Cubeb berries were also quite tight in supply. A number of lots landed here were said to have been rejected by the FDA as a result of failure to meet minimum oil percent specifications.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—Demand for cascara sagrada for domestic consumption was reported to have eased somewhat while export demand continues at fairly strong levels. This medicinal bark is exported to many parts of the world and consumption was said to be steady throughout most the year. Supplies were in good shape, collections this year having been plentiful. Prices ranged from 30c. to 31c. per pound.

Ipecac Root—Shipping prices have risen sharply on this. A reported price of $9 was heard for February-March arrival. This quotation was higher than current spot prices, it was noted. Europe was said to be a very important factor contributing to the strength of the market. Consumers there have been buying in a totally inhibited manner, according to trade sources queried. The willingness of Europe to pay the high prices asked has, of course, had the effect of pushing asking prices higher.

Orris Root—Spot supplies were reported to be ample to meet consumer inquiry. Although shippers withheld offerings from the market longer than usual last year in an effort to drive the market higher, they ultimately were forced to sell at prevailing levels.

The current market on Florentine orris root was 34c. to 50c. per pound with powdered root at 50c. to 53c. per pound. Whole verona root was steady at 35c. to 40c. with powdered root quoted at 40c. to 45c.

Rauwolfia Serpentina Root—While contract prices for rauwolfia serpentina have come down to some extent from the exorbitant levels attained earlier this year, supplies continue short of actual demand. Used in India for centuries in the treatment of certain types of mental and nerve disorders, the relatively sudden surge in demand for this botanical drug by pharmaceutical concerns both here and in Europe created a critical situation in India and consequently the government there set up a licensing system to control quantities exported. This system is still in operation, according to trade sources consulted. Of late there has been a considerable number of detentions by the FDA of shipments of rauwolfia which have proved to be of species other than serpentina.

There has been a feverish attempt by shippers at origin to get out as much root as possible in view of the high prices being offered by buyers in this market. As a result, considerable spurious material has found its way into FDA hands, it was said. The current market price on rauwolfia serpentina was $1.75 per pound, although it was emphasized that virtually every pound of root was sold on contract only.

Senna Leaves—The market at origin continued firm. The next crop was not reported due until next Spring or Summer and existing stocks were expected to be maintained at steady prices in the interim. Alexandrian whole and half senna leaves were priced at 19c., on spot, while siftings were 2c. lower. Tinnevelly No. 1 grade range from 16c. to 18c. while No. 2 was pegged at 13c. to 15c. per pound and No. 3, 11c. to 13c. Powdered leaves were steady at 18c. and pods, 14c.

BFC Position Is Filled

Nathaniel Knowles has been appointed assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. Mr. Knowles was formerly engaged in the manufacture of industrial machinery in New York and served as vice-chairman of the Munitions Board in 1952-53.

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U. S. Steel's Oil Well Unit Reveals Personnel Shifts

M. F. Hazel, veteran sales and engineering executive of the oil well supply division of United Steel Corporation, has been named vice-president in charge of sales, Fred F. Murray, division president, has announced. Alex Quayle, formerly chief engineer, succeeds Mr. Hazel as director of engineering.

Mr. Murray also ennounced four other executive staff changes at the division's headquarters offices in Dallas, Tex. Lloyd E. Tracy, former vice-president in charge of sales, has been named vice-president in charge of merchandise, and Dan H. Barr, general merchandise manager, has become assistant to the sales vice-president. Ralph W. Rager, former administrative vice-president, has been appointed vice-president in charge of manufacturing, and Gordon M. Amstutz, formerly general works manager, has assumed the post of assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

Mr. Hazel joined "Oilwell" in 1930. He advanced successively from machinery service and district managerial positions in the field to the position of general manager of sales at Dallas. He served as director of engineering since 1951. Mr. Quayle has been employed at "Oilwell" continuously since 1936. He has had extensive field service experience and for six years held the position of chief engineer of the division's principal plant at Oil City, Pa. He went to Dallas as chief engineer of the division in 1951.

Mr. Tracy has served in several sales capacities and since 1948 has been vice-president in charge of sales. Before joining "Oilwell" he was a metallurgist with the National Tube Division of United States Steel. Mr. Barr joined the division in 1947 as general manager of the merchandise department after prior experience in the production planning division of the parent corporation. Mr. Rager, comptroller of the division, has been employed at "Oilwell" since 1936. In 1948 he was made vice-president and administrative assistant to the president. Mr. Amstutz became associated with the unit in 1949. He served successively as chief industrial engineer and general works manager.

Glidden Chemical Division Appoints Quelos, Rankin

Two appointments to new posts in the chemicals-pigments metals division of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, have been announced by J. P. Ruth, Glidden vice-president and general manager of the division. Ralph B. Quelos has become eastern sales manager of the division with headquarters in Baltimore, Md., and James C. Rankin has assumed duties as central sales manager with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Quelos began his career with Glidden twenty-one years ago as a trainee at company headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. Shortly thereafter, he was transferred to Baltimore where he was appointed eastern sales manager of the firm's chemical and pigment division. In 1946 he returned to Cleveland as General sales manager at the division's headquarters office.

Mr. Rankin has been with Glidden for twelve years. He started in the firm's paint division home offices in Cleveland, and has assumed a succession of managerial responsibilities, including manager of Glidden's former feed mill division. The reason for the move, according to Mr. Ruth, is Glidden's expansion of titanium dioxide manufacturing facilities, plus an increasing demand for products of the division. The sales forces under Mr. Quelos and Mr. Rankin will be expanded in the near future, Mr. Ruth added.

Ammonia Facilities Nearing Completion, Mid-South Says

A 5,000,000 gallon storage system for anhydrous ammonia, plus what are said to be the nation's first river-rail-highway distribution facilities, will be placed in operation about March 1 by Mid-South Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn. The heart of the set-up will be an eight acre distribution center in Presidents Island, an industrial area off the Memphis riverfront with harbor facilities for Mississippi River transportation as well as rail and truck loading docks.

Mid-South has a specially constructed barge with a battery of six giant pressurized tanks built into the hull. The barge has a capacity of 800 tons of anhydrous ammonia. Plans call for having the new distribution center in operation at the time of the peak of the 1955 fertilizer season. Installation has begun on fifteen 30,000-gallon ammonia tanks for storing the ammonia on the island. The fertilizer will be piped from the barge through six-inch lines with the aid of a special pump at a rate of 1,000 gallons per minute.

In addition, the company will have 100 railroad tank cars, each capable of storing and transporting twenty-five tons of the ammonia. The new terminal storage, plus that which Mid-South already has at eighty-five distributing points in six states, gives the firm more than 12,000 tons of storage capacity. Under the expansion program, Mid-South will have access to ammonia supply from four synthetic nitrogen plants. Delivery can be made by tank car or truck from either the manufacturing plants or the new river terminal. Future plans of Mid-South include the building of warehouse and office space at the island terminal. The soil testing laboratory will be moved from Woodstock, Tenn., to the new location.

Polak Prepares Conversion Disc

Polak's Frutal Works, Middletown, N. Y., has prepared a conversion disc to show the relationships of various scientific measurements. Included are figures showing the proper combination of sugar and water to form a given amount of Baume syrup. The disc also converts American gallons into imperial gallons, as well as into ounces.

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Columbia Southern Makes Major Management Shifts

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has announced a series of major management changes headed by that of Dwight R. Means, vice president, will reduce his work schedule to a half-time basis and will serve in consulting capacities.

R. L. Hutchinson, formerly general superintendent, has been appointed general manager of operations. He will continue general supervision of plant operations and assume engineering responsibilities formerly handled by Mr. Means. J. A. Neubauer, technical director, will continue in that capacity and assume additional technical responsibilities formerly assigned to Mr. Means. C. K. Ballard, formerly works manager at Columbia-Southern's plant at Lake Charles, La., has been appointed manager of production for the firm.

N. J. Ehlers, assistant to the general superintendent, has been appointed assistant technical director for the company and A. T. Raetzsch, formerly superintendent of operations at the Lake Charles plant, succeeds Mr. Ballard there as works manager.

Linseed-Castorseed Assn. Re-Elects Healy as Pres.

The Linseed-Castorseed Association of New York has re-elected D. J. Healy at its annual meeting. J. A. Johansen has been re-elected honorary chairman and A. P. Mason has been re-elected secretary-treasurer. C. L. Ward has been elected vice-president for the first time. All the members of the executive committee have been re-elected.

Obituaries

Sir William Alexander

Sir William Alexander, a director of Celanese Corporation of America, Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc., and Charles Tennant & Co., died December 29 on the Isle of Jersey. Sir William was eighty years old.

Al B. Benson

Al B. Benson, district vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, for its eastern district, died December 30 in Boston. He was sixty years old. Mr. Benson joined the McKesson organization in 1929 as merchandising manager of the midwest division. He subsequently served as division manager, district sales manager and assistant general sales manager, before becoming district vice-president.

Harold V. Baker, eastern regional manager of National Carbon Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, died January 4 in that city. He was forty-nine years old.

John Downer Buhrer, retired vice-president and director of Corn Products Refining Company, New York, died recently in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Rudolph J. Hahn, vice-president and treasurer of Zonite Products Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., died January 2 in Westfield, N. J. He was forty-seven years old.

Henri Theodor Jurgens, a member of the family which controls the Unilever organization, died December 31 in Brussels, Belgium. He was forty-nine years old.

Wilmer G. Kelly, credit manager for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died January 5 in Philadelphia. He was forty-seven years old.

Carl M. Loeb, former president of American Metal Company and Climax Molybdenum Corporation, died January 3 in New York. He was seventy-nine years old.

Raymond A. Miller, a representative of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died recently in Syracuse, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Miller was associated with duPont's finishes department.

Raymond G. Osborne, founder and owner of Osborne Laboratories, died January 5 Los Angeles. He was sixty-nine years old.

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MYRYSTYL—1 dm, Humphrey Wilkinson, Antwerp
PROPARGYL—20 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
ALMOND OIL—2 cs, J Personeni, Genoa
ALUM—500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
ALUMINUM OXIDE—9 cks, Precision Grinding Wheel Co, Bremerhaven
SULFIDE—1 cs, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, London
AMBER OIL—7 dms, Gillespie & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMINOACETIC ACID—10 cks, Rotterdam
AMINOPYRINE—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremerhaven
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—40 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
ANILINE DYES—3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
18 dms, Beemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
23 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
28 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremerhaven
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
380 cs, Split
SULFIDE—1 bbl, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Rotterdam
ARABIC GUM—700 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, London
200 bgs, Kline & Co, London
ARGOLS—1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Naples
ASBESTOS FIBER—736 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
760 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
670 bgs, N A Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO RADIX—18 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
BARIUM OXIDE—43 dms, Kemet Co, London
SULFATE, MICROPAQUE—53 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BARYTES—300 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
BASIL LEAVES—40 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
BAUXITE RESIDUE—33 bgs, C B Chrystal, Liverpool
BEESWAX—25 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Puerto Plata
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
17 bgs, H H Pike, Havana
37 bgs, Puerto Barrios
275 bgs, Pointe Noire
16 bgs, Tampico
77 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
171 pkgs, Alexandria
BERGAMOT OIL—4 hf cs, Antoine Chiris & Co, Messina
40 bxs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Messina
48 hf cs, Messina
BLEACHING POWDER—75 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BUCKTHORN BARK—300 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
BUTANOL—2 tins, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co, Antwerp
BUTYL ACETATE — 1 tin, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co, Antwerp
CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE — 1 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, London
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
CANANGA OIL—7 cs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
CAPROLACTAM—3 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
500 dms, Wood Niebuhr & Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—194 bgs, Vinherma Inc, Rio de Janeiro
750 bgs, M Hassel, Rio de Janeiro
250 bgs, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
CASEIN—3,100 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
3,400 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Buenos Aires
6,100 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,843 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
1,840 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
280 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Napier
643 bgs, Napier
CASSIA—346 bgs, Rotterdam
3,302 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS — 2,618 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
8,465 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
680 bgs, Grace National Bank, Balboa
OIL—325 tons, Recife
2 cs, J Personeni, Genoa
CELERY SEED—1,3 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
175 bgs, Wm E Martin, Bombay
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—20 bls, M Hershey Co, Rijeka
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—607 bgs, Chase National Bank, Naples
600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHLORAL HYDRATE—30 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
20 drs, Antwerp
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—19 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
m-CRESOL—1 cs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
11 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, Polak & Schwarz, Colombo
LEAF OIL—5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Colombo
QUILLS—50 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
22 dms, Calvert Vavasseur, Colombo
CIVET—1 cs, George Lueders & Co, Aden
CLAY, BURNT—20 bgs, C B Chrystal, Liverpool
COALTAR DYES—6 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
15 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
COCOA RESIDUE—250 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
COCONUT OIL—800 tons, LuDo & LuYm Corp, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Bremen
100 dms, Whitmoyer Lab, St Johns
200 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Bergen
COPAL GUM—419 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—590 bls, M J Golombeck, Rijeka
50 bgs, Casablanca
COTTON LINTERS—57 bls, Cowa Trading Co, Recife
195 bls, Buenos Aires
CRESOL—57 dms, Givaudan Corp, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—587 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
203 dms, London
CUMIN SEED—145 bgs, Atlanta Textile Co, Istanbul
CUTRILIN ENZYMATE—45 chts, American Cyanamid Co, Southampton
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bangkok
DANDELION ROOT—3 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
DEXTRIN—722 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, F D Davis Co, Bremen
450 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Rotterdam
200 ums, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Bremen
ETHYL ACETATE—1 tin, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co, Antwerp
HEXANOL—1 tin, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co, Antwerp
ETHYLENE GLYCOL—1 tin, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co, Antwerp
FENUGREEK SEED—153 bgs, Meer Corp, Beirut
FERRIC CHLORIDE—48 dms, Bremen
FERTILIZER, NITROGENOUS—500 bgs, Wessel Duvel & Co, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—224,365 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
92,257 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
122,572 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
128,493 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
107,733 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
160,292 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
55,993 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
155,959 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
195,063 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
193,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
115,270 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALLNUTS—95 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Lattakia
281 bgs, Malinckrodt Chemical Works, Lattakia
149 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lattakia
GAMBOGE GUM—9 cs, S B Penick & Co, Bangkok
GELATIN—31 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
204 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GHATTI GUM—85 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
GLUE—80 bgs, B Young & Co, Liverpool
60 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
FISH—3 bbls, Harry Dixon & Sons, Kristiansund
GRAPHITE—800 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
497 bgs, Bergen
GYPSUM—480 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
10,032 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXACHLOROETHANE—27 dms, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
INDIGO—284 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
8 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
IRON BLUES—57 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—150 bgs, J Lee Smith, Liverpool
JASMIN OIL—2 cs, Roure-Dupont Manufacturing Inc, Casablanca
KAOLIN—240 bgs, E Fougera, London
KARAYA GUM—284 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
123 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
36 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Bombay
KAURI GUM—50 bgs, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Auckland
KOLA NUTS—138 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
55 bgs, J A Manton, Kingston
57 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
200 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
75 bgs, P H Petry, London
LACTOSE—100 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
170 bgs, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—89 bls, Crossocean Shipping Co, Rijeka
LAVENDER FLOWERS—33 bls, Meer Corp, Marseille
20 bls, Ideal Trading Co, Marseille
LEMON OIL—5 dms, W F Dennison, Tampico
LIME OIL—6 cs, United Essential Oil Co, Port of Spain
3 dms, Vera Cruz
LOCUST BEAN GUM—70 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Larnaca
580 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
LUNGWORT LEAVES—6 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
MACE—7 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
7 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
29 cs, Fuerst Bros, Rotterdam
11 cs, A G Dunn, Hamburg
8 cs, Rotterdam
51 cs, A G Dunn, Grenada
17 cs, Otto Gerdau, Grenada
48 cs, Karl H Landes, & E Balint, Grenada
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Reheis & Co, Liverpool
75 cs, Hanover Bank, Liverpool
OXIDE—2 cs, J Personeni, Genoa
MANIOC MEAL—10 bgs, C A Manton, Rio de Janeiro
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—50 bgs, Metal & Ore Corp, Rio de Janeiro
HYPOPHOSPHITE—1 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, London
1 ck, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
MANGROVE BARK—1,538 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Lourenco Marques
METHANOL—3 tins, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co, Antwerp
b-METHYLNAPHTHALENE — 2 dms, American Tebu Corp, Rotterdam
MONTAN WAX—110 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—2,200 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
160 bgs, C Gulden, London
50 bgs, Catania
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—200 bgs, River Plate Corp, Liverpool
MYRTILLI LEAVES—32 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
NAPHTHALENE—957 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Gdynia
1,475 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
385 bgs, Koppers Co, Liverpool
1,310 bgs, Koppers Co, London
400 bgs, Antwerp
b-NAPHTHOL—340 bgs, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULFATE—61 bbls, Hamburg
NICOTINIC ACID—30 ctns, Genoa
NUTMEG—200 bgs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Grenada
50 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Grenada
50 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Grenada
50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Grenada
50 bgs, Wm E Martin, Grenada
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Grenada
13 bgs, A G Dunn, Hamburg
112 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
67 bgs, Rotterdam
OPIUM—125 cs, N Y Quinine & Chemical Works, Istanbul
OURICURY WAX—348 bgs, Poons Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—199 tons, Swift Canadian Co, Matadi
200 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Matadi
590 tons, Matadi
KERNEL OIL—142 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Rotterdam
674 crts, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—51 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
30 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
PARSLEY SEED OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
400 blks, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, American Trust Co, Cochin
640 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
230 bgs, Dalmal & Sons, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
249 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
240 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Alleppey
80 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
220 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
40 bgs, C Loeb Rhoades, Cochin
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
40 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
200 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Cochin
120 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
35 bgs, Chemical Bank, Vera Cruz
480 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Kuching
240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
320 bgs, Cochin
1,040 bgs, Alleppey
RED—300 bgs, Iskenderun
63 bgs, Van Norden & Co, London
100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kobe
PEPPERMINT OIL—5 cs, James Haywood & Co, Kobe
PETITGRAIN OIL—18 dms, Simab Corp, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—451,593 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
103,277 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
168,020 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
101,272 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Las Piedras
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENANTHRIN—1 can, Koppers Co, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—80 bgs, First National Boston, Kingston
96 bgs, J H Schroder, Kingston
128 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Kingston
100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
LEAF OIL—5 dms, Fuerst Bros, Kingston
PINENEEDLE OIL—3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYISOBUTYLENE—60 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
12 cans, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—500 bls, Chase National Bank, Hamburg
13 bgs, C F Thurton & Son, Genoa
9,385 bgs, Naples
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
OIL—28 dms, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—100 kgs, Antwerp
NITRATE—400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
SILICATE—2,293 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PROPYL THIOURACIL — 1 cs, Conray Products Co, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—250 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRIDINE—53 dms, Denimex Development Corp, Antwerp
QUASSIA CHIPS—380 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—509 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
2,050 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—4 cs, Hamburg
RAPE SEED—370 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
RED SAUNDERS—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
RIMU RESIN—1 kg, S B Penick & Co, Dunedin
ROSE OIL—1 cs, Roure-Dupont Manufacturing Inc, Casablanca
ROSEMARY OIL—3 dms, Roubechez Inc, Marseille
SACCHARINE—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
SAGE OIL—1 bbl, Split
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SAPONIN—21 cs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—2 bls, Meer Corp, Kingston
2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
SEEDLAC—750 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
158 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
SELENIUM MONOCHLORIDE—1 cs, Bios Lab, London
SESAME SEED—360 bgs, Alexandria
SHARKLIVER OIL—55 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—27 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SIMARUBA BARK—57 bgs, Meer Corp, Rio de Janeiro
SODIUM AZIDE—25 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, Yardley of London, Liverpool
CYANIDE—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
HYPOPHOSPHITE—1 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, London
GLUTAMATE, MONO—300 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—800 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
STARCH—50 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—25 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Rijeka
TALC—625 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Marseille
500 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Marseille
TAMARIND EXTRACT—10 cs, J Personeni, Genoa
TANKAGE—1,260 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
TANNING EXTRACT—300 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
417 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, C & W Trading Co, Itajai
600 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
2,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
6,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Imbituba
2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kobe
TETRAAKYL THIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 21 cbys, Plants Products Corp, Rotterdam
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—3 cs, D Hauser, Kobe
THYME SERPILI—27 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—121 bgs, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
17 dms, Ayrest Lab, Liverpool
TURMERIC—55 bgs, Otto Gerdau, London
N-VINYLCARBAZOLE—1 ck, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—2,741 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—534 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
WHITING—8,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
150 cms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
15 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
50 dms, Croda inc, Liverpool
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
27 dms, D Hauser, Genoa

Baltimore

ARSENIC, CRUDE—24 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
CHESTNUT EXTRACT — 419 bgs, International Products Corp, Bordeaux

Boston

MUSTARD SEED—80 bgs, Stickney & Poor, London
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE WASTE — 421 bls, A Schulman, Havre

Los Angeles

AGAR—100 lbs, Yokohama
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Richard J Spitz, Rotterdam
CASEIN—182 bgs, The East Asiatic Co Inc, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, The Synkoloid Co, Buenos Aires
136 bgs, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—86 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
COPRA—628 long tons, Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, Jolo
360 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
713 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
CAKE—4,800 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
6,824 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Zamboanga
5,600 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
EARTH COLORS—100 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
NUTMEG—25 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Port of Spain
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
250 bls, Downey Inc, Bremen
500 bls, Gelleo Inc, Bremen
500 bls, H V Neolbaar & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
750 cins, Bremen
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Albumina Supply Co inc, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—750 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—800 double bgs, East Asiatic Co Inc, Bangkok
SESAME OIL—50 cs, Kwong On Lung, Yokohama
SEED—300 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
200 bgs, B C Ireland Co, Corinto
375 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
WHITING—2,000 bgs, to order, Antwerp

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—50 dms, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Middlesbrough
ASBESTOS FIBER—7,280 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
740 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
BONE—2,000 bgs, Transatlantic Co, Buenos Aires
MEAL—400 tons, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
298 tons, Baugh & Son, Rosario
940 tons, Credit Suisse, Rosario
BUTYL ACETATE—542 tons, Publicker Industries, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT — 419 bgs, International Products Corp, Bordeaux
CLAY—900 bgs, Swansea
2,000 bgs, Hull
BALL—300 tons, United Clay Mines, Swansea
620 tons, Moore & Munger, Swansea
729 tons, Paper Makers Inc, Swansea
100 tons, Swansea
300 tons, Paper Makers Inc, Hull
200 tons, Moore & Munger, Hull
150 tons, Hull
CHINA—14,500 bgs, Fowey
COTTON LINTERS—623 bls, First National Boston, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Glasgow
FUEL OIL—104,213 bbls, Paterson Oil Corp, Curacao
GYPSUM—6,130 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
KARAYA GUM—61 bgs, Wm M Allison, Bombay
LEATHERMEAL—1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Antwerp
NAPHTHALENE—1,667 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,809 bgs, Hull
4,863 bgs, Rotterdam
2,707 bgs, Amsterdam
830 bgs, Swansea
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
596 bls, Policastro & Son, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—187,538 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
115,133 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
131,257 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
127,863 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
290,432 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
398,295 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,700 bgs, Liverpool
CYANIDE—20 dms, Liverpool
UREA—2,000 bgs, Liverpool
12,200 bgs, Middlesbrough
10,000 bgs, Glasgow
VANILLA BEANS—76 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
81 cs, Camax Co, Tampico

San Francisco

CALCIUM NITRATE—30,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASEIN—218 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
136 bgs, N Rubens & Co, Buenos Aires
136 bgs, Buenos Aires
COPRA—750 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
EARTH COLOR—20 bbls, J Lee Smith, Bremen
FORMIC ACID—100 cbys, Bremen
GYPSUM—8,565 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, C K Williams, Malaga
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
100 dms, Malaga
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, R C Pauli & Sons, Genoa
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—31,399 tons, Tide Water Assoc Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
SESAME SEED—400 bgs, H M Newhall Co, Corinto
250 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
SODIUM-p-AMINOSALICYLATE—20 cks, States Mercantile Co, Rotterdam
UREA—10,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya

Export, Import Figures Told In Census Bureau Summary

October exports and imports of important groups of chemicals and related products with comparisons with September and October of a year ago are shown in a summary report, F.T. 930, issued last week by the Bureau of the Census.

Exports for the month included 163,000 tons of sulfur valued at $4,900,000 compared with 180,000 tons in September valued at $5,500,000 and 124,000 tons in October of last year, valued at $3,700,000; $6,700,000 of coaltar products compared with $6,000,000 in September and $4,500,000 a year ago; $12,300,000 of industrial chemicals compared with $12,000,000 in September and $10,600,000 a year ago; $58,220,000 pounds of pigments valued at $6,000,000 compared with 51,623,000 pounds valued at $5,200,000 in September and 37,546,000 pounds valued at $3,700,000 a year ago.

Also, 41,171,000 pound of nitrogenous fertilizers valued at $1,200,000 compared with 59,762,000 pounds valued at $1,400,000 in September and 30,057,000 pounds valued at $800,000 a year ago; $3,900,000 of naval stores compared with $3,000,000 in September and $2,800,000 a year ago; $9,100,000 of antibiotics compared with $7,200,000 in September and $9,500,000 a year ago; $15,300,000 of other medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations compared with $12,700,000 in September and $13,600,000 a year ago; $2,100,000 of soap and toilet preparations compared with $1,700,000 in September and $1,700,000 a year ago.

Imports during October included $2,200,000 of coaltar products compared with $3,000,000 in September and $2,800,000 in October of last year; $3,000,000 of industrial chemicals compared with $4,400,000 in September and $5,200,000 a year ago; 109,000 tons of fertilizers and materials valued at $4,700,000 compared with 143,000 tons valued at $6,600,000 in September and 148,000 tons valued at $7,000,000 a year ago; $5,000,000 of inedible expressed oils compared with $4,100,000 in September and $3,300,000 a year ago; 10,734,000 pounds of quebracho valued at $900,000 compared with 12,366,000 pounds valued at $1,000,000 in September and 13,776,000 pounds valued at $1,400,000 a year ago.

Gen'l Aniline & Film Shifts Chandler White, Dr. Schulze

Chandler T. White, vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, and manager of operations at the company's dyestuff and chemical division plant in Rensselaer, N. Y., will take over new duties in New York, it has been announced by John H. Hilldring, executive vice-president. In his new post, Mr. White, a veteran of more than thirty years of service with GAF, will assume responsibility for the company's industry and trade relations, working in association with Mr. Hilldring in this activity.

At the same time, it was announced that Dr. C. C. Schulze, presently production manager at the company's Linden, N. J., plant, will succeed Mr. White as manager at Rensselaer. Dr. Schulze joined General Aniline as a research chemist in 1942. Prior to his appointment as production manager at Linden he was assistant manager of process development.

While Mr. White will be located at the headquarters of the dyestuff and chemical division at 435 Hudson street, New York, he will spend the major portion of his time for the present in assisting Dr. Schulze to assume responsibility for the corporation's activities in the Albany-Rensselaer area. Dr. M. Witte, who recently has been acting production manager at Linden, will become production manager there.

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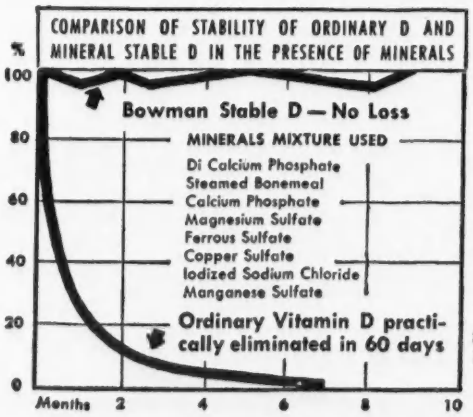

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The essential oils market literally jumped into life last week, following its year-end lassitude. There were numerous price changes all of which were noted to be in a downward direction, a fact which would seem to indicate that sellers were anxious that consumers replenish inventories. The most sizable price cut last week was in blue, Hungarian chamomile oil, which was reduced $15 per pound. Bergamot was reduced 40 cents per pound while cajeput oil, both native and redistilled, USP,, was off 15 cents. Costus oil was off $1 per ounce and pimento berry, NF, $1.80 per pound, a sizable drop from previous levels. Clove, USP, oil was cut 50 cents per pound with coriander oil reduced 25 cents and California lemon oil, 30 cents. The decline in raw material costs was reflected in a 50 cent cut in Dalmatian sage oil while an easing in consumer demand was noted in petitgrain, which dropped 25 cents per pound. Artificial sassafras eased slightly, declining 10 cents per pound.

The seeds and spices market showed considerable activity last week in contrast to the preceding holiday weeks. White pepper advanced 3 cents per pound while black, Malabar, pepper held unchanged. Jamaican and Mexican pimento advanced sharply last week, the former, 8 cents per pound, and the latter, 5 cents. Further allotments of Jamaican pimento were said to have been withheld, to date. Other price changes in this market, were all in a downward direction. Madagascar and Zanzibar clove were reduced ½ cent per pound while Sierra Leone ginger was reduced 1 cent on spot. East Indian mace was reduced 5 cents and East Indian nutmeg, 1 cent. Some Californian yellow mustard seed was reportedly offered in the market with a resulting ½ cent cut in the price of Montana, yellow seed. Spanish and Yuogslavian quality paprika were reduced 1 cent and 2 cents, respectively. Dutch poppy seed was down ½ cent and Turkish, quality, 1 cent per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Pepper, white, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaican, 8c. per lb.
Mexican, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Clove, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, #1, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, bergamot, 40c. per lb.
Cajeput, 15c. per lb.
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, $15 per lb.
Clove, USP, 50c. per lb.
Coriander, 25c. per lb.
Costus, $1 per oz.
Lemon, 30c. per lb.
Origanum, Spanish, 20c. per lb.
Petitgrain, 25c. per lb.
Pimento berry, NF, $1.80 per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 50c. per lb.
Sassafras, artificial, 10c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Yugoslavian, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 8, 1954
136.07	138.78	138.76	149.98

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Spot prices were reduced 40c. on bergamot oil last week, bringing the current market to $10.50 to $13 per pound. Consumer inquiry was reported to be fair while supplies were adequate.

Cajeput—Spot prices were reduced 15c. last week on both native and redistilled USP grades. The current market ranged from $1.75 to $2.10 per pound on the former and from $2.25 to $3 on the latter.

Chamomile—The market declined last week with the minimum price heard off $15 from previous quotations. The current market ranged from $160 to $250 per pound depending upon seller and quality.

Clove—Clove oil prices last week reflected the recession in clove spice prices in recent months with a 50c. drop in the market's minimum quotation. Current prices range from $3.25 to $4.20 per pound. Supplies were reported ample to meet consumer requirements at this time.

Coriander—The slight easing in raw material costs was reflected by a 25c. per pound drop in current market prices last week. The current market ranged from $14.50 to $18 per pound.

Costus—Spot prices were reduced $1 per ounce by a major supplier of this oil. The current price was $8 per ounce and supplies were said to be ample.

Ginger—This oil continued quite firm in view of the high cost of raw material. Since new crop ginger will not be available for several months, the market was expected to continue strong for some time.

Lavender—The market continued unchanged last week. The currently high asking prices have had the effect of discouraging consumption, it was said. There has been an increased use of oil of lavandin, which is used as a sometime substitute for oil of lavender flower. With shipping prices expected to remain high, the market should continue firm for some time.

Lemon—The spot market continued quite weak. One producer brought his prices to $4.60 per pound, an overall decline in the market range of 30c. per pound. Supplies were more than adequate for current demand.

Origanum—Spot prices were reduced 20c. last week. The current market ranged from $1.75 to $2.85 per pound.

Petitgrain—The spot market declined 25c. per pound last week in face of limited consumer inquiry. The current market ranged from $4 to $5.30 per pound.

Pimento Berry—Prices were reduced $1.80 per pound last week. The current market ranged from $4.20 to $6.75 per pound.

Sage—Dalmatian sage oil was lowered 50c. per pound last week. The current market price was $4.25 to $7 per pound. Raw material costs were said to have gone down, making the cut possible.

Sassafras—Artificial sassafras oil was cut 10c. last week. The current market ranged from 90c. to $1.25 per pound.

Miscellaneous

Cassia—The spot market continued unchanged but firm, pricewise. Recent detentions by the Food and Drug Administration included 13 lots of cassia, which aggregated 2,028 bales and 367 bags, for reasons of being insect infested.

Clove—The spot market declined ½c. on both Madagascar and Zanzibar cloves last week. The current price was 54c. per pound on both qualities. The FDA has recently detailed 6 lots of cloves, consisting of 896 bales and 125 bags. The reason given was that the material detained was in a filthy condition.

Cumin Seed—The market held unchanged on cumin seed. Detentions by the FDA of 100 bags were recently announced.

Ginger—Sierra Leone ginger was reduced 1c. per pound, on spot, last week. The current market ranged from 31c. to 32c. per pound. Other qualities remained unchanged.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 mace was reduced 5c. per pound last week bringing to a level competitive with West Indian mace. Both qualities were currently selling at $1.40 per pound.

Mustard Seed—Danish mustard seed was currently selling at 12c.-12½c., on spot. Montana yellow has declined ½c. to 12½c.-13c. in line with the offerings of California yellow mustard seed at those levels.

Nutmeg—East Indian nutmegs declined 1c., on spot, and was quoted at 43c. per pound. The FDA recently detained 13 lots of nutmegs, aggregating 2,186 bags, for being moldy and wormy.

Paprika—Spot prices declined 1c. on Spanish paprika and 2c. on Yugoslavian material. The former was quoted at 36c.-38c. and the latter, 36c. per pound. Some 99 bags of paprika were detained by the FDA on grounds of insect infestation.

The Commercial Office of Spain has notified the American Spice Trade Association of the various official classifications of the brands of Spanish paprika shipped to this market. This is the first step taken to clarify the confusion in this

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended December 31

New York

Cassia (13 lots), 2,028 bales and 367 bags: insect infested.
Cloves (6 lots), 896 bales and 125 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 68 bags: insect infested.
Mace (3 lots), 14 cases and 8 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs (13 lots), 2,186 bags: moldy and wormy.
Paprika, 99 bags: insect infested.
Pepper (black) (21 lots), 1,672 bags: moldy.
Rauwolfia root (12 lots), 2,578 bags: species not shown; caution statements omitted.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

market created by the fact that many shippers who previously shipped their merchandise as No. 3 paprika, this year shipped them as No. 4 paprika.

Pepper—White pepper advanced 3c. to 65c. per pound. Black pepper prices were very steady during the week despite the relatively small demand. Cabled prices from India advanuced fractionally and thus hardened local sellers' ideas. It is pretty generally assumed that there will not be any difficulties on the piers following the turn of the year. This eliminates the one outside influence that could have caused serious problems, it was felt.

Market levels are thus left to the interplay of supply and demand factors. A comparison of monthly arrivals of black pepper shows that this year's imports are well ahead of those a year ago.

Some of this excess can be accounted for by increased consumption due to lower price levels, but this increase does not account for the bulk of this pepper. Most of it is a reserve held here and throughout the country. At present levels, it would be normal to expect a greater willingness in the trade to carry larger inventories. World conditions considered, some accumulation of reserves is advisable. Such a stock pile, even though it may be small, will serve to minimize the wide fluctuations which characterize this market.

Pimento—Jamaican pimento advanced 8c. to 98c.-$1 per pound while Mexican pimento increased 5c. to 85c. Increased consumer demand and lack of replacement pimento were expected to be reflected in a continuing bullish market in the immediate future.

Poppy Seed—There was some easing in the spot market last week. Dutch seed was off ½c. and Turkish poppy seed, 1c. The former was currently quoted at 31½c. and the latter, 26c.

Vanilla Beans—The spot market remained very firm and unchanged last week.

The market outlook at the close of the year was said to be stronger than even a week before. Dealer stocks of vanilla beans have dwindled considerably due to a reluctance to encourage higher prices at origin by cabling for replacement stocks. Consumers have been sitting on the sidelines hopefully awaiting a break in the market price. If anything, the only change in vanilla bean prices in the near future was expected to be upward. An indication of the small size of dealer stocks was noted had last week when it was reported that a large buyer had been unable to secure committments for only half of a large order to be delivered by mid-January despite a thorough search of dealer stocks both in New York and elsewhere.

Based on present replacement costs, which, incidentally, are expected to rise, spot vanilla beans should be priced at $12 to $12 50 per pound, according to informed trade sources. Curers' costs in Madagascar were reported to be over $9 per pound. Adding import duty, profit margins of exporters in Madagascar and importers in this country, plus freight, insurance and other miscellaneous charges, brings replacement costs to the mentioned figure, it was pointed out.

The outlook for the coming year as far as the consumer is concerned is higher prices and continued shortage in supply. It was thought virtually inconceivable that any decline in consumption would affect the market appreciably and that prices were almost certain to continue high in 1955. With ice cream manufacturers accounting for about 55-60 percent of the total vanilla used in the United States, there appeared to be little possibility of a decline in demand on the consumer, it was felt.

Penick Issues Booklet on Antibiotics

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has issued a new booklet entitled, "Antibiotics," in which are presented highlights on bacitracin and derivatives, neomycin derivatives, tyrothricin, gramicidin and candicidin.

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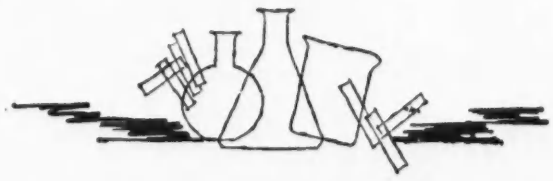

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Dixon Crucible Appoints General Sales Manager

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., has promoted H. E. Ehlers, jr., to the post of general sales manager, R. C. Brock to industrial sales manager, and D. C. McMillin to district manager of the Pacific coast district.

Mr. Ehlers joined the Dixon organization in 1935 as a member of the crucible and refractories division. He was appointed manager of this division in 1948, and in 1952 was named industrial sales manager, the post he held until his present appointment.

Mr. Brock joined Dixon as an industrial sales representative in 1948 and has been district manager of the Pacific coast district since 1951. Mr. McMillin started with the Dixon pencil products division as a sales representative in 1952. He will continue to make his headquarters in San Francisco.

Mines, Census Bureau

—Continued from page 3

requesting production data for 1954, as they will provide all the annual data needed by both the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Census.

Business representatives cooperated with the two bureaus in developing and reviewing the questionnaires, which are designed to meet any important needs of business for economic data as well as the needs of government and others.

To Combine Mailing Lists

To assure complete coverage, and to avoid duplication, the mailing lists of the Bureau of Mines and the census bureau will be combined, and the census bureau will mail the forms to all respondents.

Arrangements have been made for close liaison between the two agencies so that each can obtain the information it needs as promptly as possible and the special knowledge of each agency will be fully utilized. Bureau of Mines statistical publications, based in this instance upon the information contained in the joint forms, will be issued as nearly on schedule as possible.

Both the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Census operate under laws providing stiff penalties for disclosure of information that would reveal data on individual operations.

Principal Inquiries

Principal inquiries to be included in the 1954 census of mineral industries report forms are:—

Identification of mine, preparation plant, or oil and gas operations; and nature of operations.

Company affiliation and ownership.

Employment and payrolls.

Man-hours worked by production, development, and related workers, by type of work.

Costs of purchased materials, supplies, fuels, electric energy, contract work, and machinery.

Water use.

Horsepower rating of power equipment at end of year.

Capital expenditures.

Mechanical-power loading and excavation machines, by type, for all mineral operations except crude petroleum and natural gas extraction.

Cost of drilling oil and gas wells for crude petroleum and natural gas extraction industries.

Output of products and services, in physical units and in dollars.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Di-octyl-adipate and di-iso-octyl-adipate quotations were lowered one cent per pound following price revisions for adipic acid. Other plasticizers were steady throughout the week. Demand for di-octyl-phthalate was higher than had been expected in some directions. Other phthalates, as well, moved in good volume. Advances in a substantial number of organic and inorganic prime pigments that went into effect January 1 were reflected in the index during the past week. In addition, black and green nickel oxides moved up 7 cents per pound during the past week, in response to advances for the metal effected last November.

Polystyrene demand for emulsion and molding purposes was reported holding up quite well. Overall consumption for most synthetic resins was rated good, but a continued tendency on the part of buyers to restrict inventories was noted. Supplies were entirely adequate for consumers' needs. One producer of polyethylene reported that its new plant had gone into production, but stated that it would not be operating at full speed until later in the quarter.

Price changes for Dammar and Copal gums were all upward. Increased were Manila C, CBB, and WS grades of Copal, Philippine pale seeds and sorts, and Pontianak chips. Batu East India Dammar was raised fractionally. This market opened the year in a very firm position. Buying from consumers overseas helped add strength. Shellac maintained a firm tone, due to strength at the source.

Prime Pigments

Acetylene Black—The carlot price of 17c. per pound was maintained over the past week. No changes were expected for this material unless the price of the gas changed. Demand from the specialized uses of this material was described as steady.

Carbon Black—Daily average production of carbon black increased 9 percent in November, compared with October, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments rose 5 percent and stocks declined 13,000,000 pounds.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black, as reported by the Bureau of Mines:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Nov., 1954	92,258	30,663	122,919
Oct., 1954	85,836	31,050	116,886
Nov., 1953	86,276	34,989	121,265

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Nov., 1954	97,015	38,654	135,669
Oct., 1954	94,834	38,461	133,293
Nov., 1953	78,243	35,368	113,611

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Nov., 1954	141,979	193,845	335,824
Oct., 1954	146,738	201,836	348,574
Nov., 1953	163,969	232,803	402,772

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Nov., 1954	*	*	*
Oct., 1954	*	*	*
Nov., 1953	11,586	14,474	26,060

* Not available.

Lead Pigments — Consuming demand was slightly more active than usual for the season, but still showed no outstanding rush. Buyers indicated that first quarter needs would be of significant size, but at the same time were in no hurry to fill their needs. The supply situation was such that no shortages plagued the consumer or were seen in the making. Prices held quite steady, and producers saw no reason to expect immediate changes.

Nickel Oxides—Black and green nickel oxides were advanced 7c. per pound by producers last week. New quotations for drum quantities were 76c. per pound for black and 75c. for green. The price increases followed higher prices for the metal, which were effected at the end of last November. Business was reported fairly slow, with users interested in making routine purchases.

Zinc Pigments — The market was described as being temporarily in the doldrums by producers last week. Demand from paint makers was at a low point, and was expected to shake itself into an upward movement, but only gradually. On the other hand, the rubber industry was reported buying actively. The leaded zinc oxide market was regarded as quite dull, since grinding has not begun yet for the spring exterior painting trade.

Price Trends

Advanced

Benzidine yellow, AAA type, 9c. per lb.
AAOT type, 10c. per lb.
Lightfast, 65c. per lb.
Chrome yellows, 1c. per lb.
Gum, Copal, Manila C, 2c. per lb.
CBB, 6c. per lb.
WS, 2c. per lb.
Philippine, pale, seeds, 1c. per lb.
sorts, 1c. per lb.
Pontianak, chips, 4c. per lb.
Dammar, East India, batu, nubs & chips, ½c. per lb.
Iron blues, 1c. per lb.
Hydrate, yellow, ext. light, ½c. per lb.
Molybdated oranges, 1c. per lb.
Nickel oxides, 7c. per lb.
Permanent orange, 5c. per lb.
Pigment lake, 10c. per lb.
Scarlet lake, 7c. per lb.
Siennas, ½c. per lb.
Toluidine reds, 10c. per lb.
Pastes, 3c. per lb.
Turkey red D, 2c. per lb.
Umbers, ½c. per lb.
Zinc chromate, basic, 1c. per lb.
Yellow, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Di-octyl adipate, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 8, 1954
97.10	97.08	97.06	93.73

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Synthetic Resins

Polyethylene — One producer reported that its new plant had gone into production, but stated that it would not be operating at full speed until later in the quarter. In the meantime its output would be limited by the necessity of coordinating the various elements at the installation. Overall consumption was rated good, but a continued tendency to restrict inventories was noted. With polyethylene a big dollar item in users' inventories, it was a material that many purchasers held back on, whenever they had to restrict inventories.

Polystyrene—Demand for emulsion and for molding purposes was reported holding up quite well. Most producers appeared confident that the sales record of the first quarter of last year would be duplicated during 1955. Prices were steady.

Polyvinyl Acetate—Use in coatings was expected to show a steady and perceptible growth throughout the year. Currently there is a good demand for this material, which is met with an entirely adequate production. Prices were steady and firm over the past week, and it was felt in some quarters that any changes would be upward.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Major producers reported meeting demands without difficulty from current production, but pointed out that orders were coming in at a better rate than earlier expectations had indicated. There were reasons to believe that the entire month would show a good sales volume. Prices were stable and were not expected to move in the immediate future.

Di-Iso-Octyl Adipate — Prices were reduced 1c. per pound on all quantity shipments. The reduction was reported to follow recent changes in prices of adipic acid.

Di-Octyl-Adipate—A 1c. per pound price reduction was effected for this material, reflecting raw material cost reductions. The new price schedule put the tankcar quotation at 42½c. per pound, the carlot price at 44½c., and the l.c.l. price at 45½c. Price revisions for adipic acid were held responsible for the changes in the plasticizer.

Di-Octyl-Phthalate—The price structure remained firm at its core, but showed some evidence of cracking around its edges, according to industry sources who pointed out that while major producers maintained steady quotations, some small-scale makers appeared ready to grant slight concessions. Demand since the first of the month has been higher than many observers in the industry expected. This active rate of demand, following a good showing for December, brought about a feeling of confidence in many producers for the first quarter of 1955.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Demand from almost all consumers of this material has been quite good, it was reported in the industry. The phosphates in general were found to be in a healthy state. The full effect of the month's good start would

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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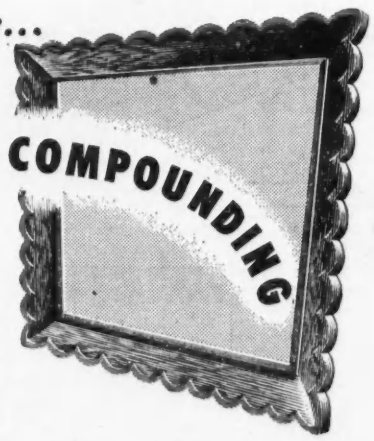

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be known later on, but no significant drop in demand was expected.

Natural Resins

Gums—Dammar and copal gums opened the year in a very firm position. Buying from consumers overseas helped add strength to the market. With foreign users keeping up an active demand, domestic consumers no longer were the biggest buyers and exercised less influence than formerly on price trends, it was stated.

Price changes during the week were all upward. Increased were Manila C, CBB, and WS grades of copal, Philippine pale seeds and sorts, and Pontianak chips. East India batu dammar was raised fractionally. Supplies of most of the large volume grades were reported to be just about adequate to cover present consuming needs.

Shellac—The market in India maintained a firm tone. There were no advances in this country during the week, and prices of 60 cents and 68 cents per pound remained in effect for bleached and refined grades, in 1,500 pound lots, in bags.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asphalt—Preliminary estimates held that 1954 sales of asphalt and vinyl asbestos tile would at least equal and possibly exceed the 1953 sales of approximately 800,000,000 square feet.

Naval Stores

Central gum still production during November was reported at 11,610 barrels of turpentine and 45,500 drums of rosin by the Department of Agriculture. Steam distilled rosin production during November was reported at 114,800 drums. Gum rosin stocks decreased about 5,000 drums during the month, while steam distilled rosin held about the same, it was reported by the same source.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 31	Mon. Jan. 3	Tues. Jan. 4	Wed. Jan. 5	Thur. Jan. 6
Drums—					
M	...	...	...	...	$8.00
N	...	$8.15	$8.45	...	...
WG	...	...	8.30	$8.25	...
WW	...	8.35	8.37	...	...
Bags—					
G	$7.90	...	...	...	...
M	...	...	...	7.97	...
WG	...	...	...	8.16	...
WW	...	...	8.30	8.40	...

Tankcars (for week ended December 31)—
K $8.22½, 250*; WG $8.36½, 142*; WW $8.42½, 160*

Sales, USDA
4‡ 1,179* 347* 365* 657*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $9.10, N $9.15, WG $9.20, WW $9.35

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.545	.545	.553‡
Sales	...	...	6,000¶	4,000¶	4,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Polymer Corp. Planning New Building in Sarnia

A $2,000,000 one story brick storage building will be erected soon at the Polymer Corporation Limited plant in Sarnia, Ont., it has been reported. President J. . Barrington said construction will begin early this year. The building will speed up handling and loading and double the storage space at the chemical plant.

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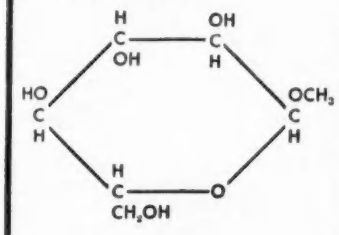

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Pesticide Forecasts Given For Egypt in Coming Year

One of two Egyptian companies manufacturing pesticide formulations expects to produce about 2,000 metric tons of BHC dust formulations, 400 tons of 50 percent wettable DDT, and 120 tons of 50 percent wettable BHC this year, according to a survey of the Egyptian pesticide industry released last week by the Department of Commerce.

In another survey report, the department stated that recorded imports of all pesticides in 1953 by Liberia reached a value of $39,440, of which the United States supplied 87 percent. Although education on benefits derived from use of pesticides is spreading and consumption of these commodities undoubtedly will rise, the department reported that it was not possible to predict future use.

In the Egyptian survey, it was estimated that total production of pesticide formulations by the two companies operating in Egypt is about 7,000 metric tons a year, based mainly on imported concentrates of BHC and DDT. A number of Egyptian firms manufacture household insecticides and disinfectants. Chemicals available in Egypt for production of pesticides include ethyl alcohol, sulfuric acid, and chlorine.

ACS N.Y. Section Plans 'Symposium in Miniature'

The New York section of the American Chemical Society will meet February 11 in the cafeteria of Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company and will hold a "symposium in miniature," based on investigations at Boyce Thompson Institute. Dr. George L. McNew,, managing director of the institute, will act as moderator and will also open the symposium with a discussion of the pesticide market.

The complete program follows:—"The Pesticide Market, Present and Future," by Dr. McNew; "Weed Control by Growth Regulating Chemicals," by P. W. Zimmerman and A. E. Hitchcock; "A Kinetic Method for Measuring Action of Different Insecticides," by H. P. Burchfield; "Plant Auxins in Regulation of Plant Growth and Flowering," by A. J. Vlitos, and "Tracing the Mechanism of Action of Fungicides," by L. P. Miller and S. A. E. McCallan.

Chemical Buyers Tell

—Continued from page 7

research and engineering division of Monsanto Chemical Company, and New York, Dr. Johnson.

Value of Chemical Contracts

Panel discussions will be held on "The Value of Chemical Contracts in A Buyer's Market." W. H. Harrison, senior purchasing engineer of Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., will be the moderator in Chicago and M. D. MacBurney, general purchasing agent of the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, will be the moderator in New York. In Chicago, the sales side will be considered by Dr. J. E. Magoffin, sales manager of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., and I. E. Smith, sales manager of Victor Chemical Works, while the purchasing side will be the topic of H. B. Pritchett, purchasing manager of Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, and H. A. Carpenter, assistant manager of purchases for Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company.

In New York the sales side will be considered by L. B. Grant, manager of the New York office of Dow, and J. W. L. Monkman, director of sales of the synthetic department of Hercules Powder Company. The purchasing side will be evaluated by F. J. French, director of purchases of the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and L. R. Bailey, manager of the chemical division purchasing department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Domestic vs. Import

The pharmaceutical and fine chemicals section will hold panel discussions on "Buying Domestic vs. Buying Import—The Purchasing Agent's Predicament." Ira Vandewater, president of R. W. Greef Company, will be the moderator in both Chicago and New York. In Chicago, S. E. Spencer, jr., purchasing agent for Wm. S. Merrell Company, will speak on "The Arguments In Support of Imports," while E. F. Andrews, director of purchases for Pitman-Moore Company, will speak on "The Purchasing Agent's Obligation to American Industry."

In New York the following topics will be discussed:—"Impact of Imports on US Industry," by Dr. L. E. Loyd, chief statistician for Dow Chemical Company; "Trade Not Aid," by H. S. Radcliffe, executive vice-president of the National Council of American Importers, and "Import Economics and Arbitrage," by George Uhe, president of George Uhe & Co.

A report of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association raw materials packaging improvement subcommittee will be made in Chicago by W. W. Phillips, manager of the raw materials handling department of Eli Lilly & Co., and in New York by A. K. Strong, technical advisor for American Cyanamid Company.

This will be followed by a panel discussion on "Pharmaceutical Quality Control and the Buyer's Problems Today." "Quality Control's Position" will be discussed in Chicago and New York by W. W. Hilty, assistant manager of the analytical department of Eli Lilly & Co. "The Purchasing Problems" will be discussed by E. F. Swanson, chemical buyer for Abbott Laboratories, at Chicago, and by R. Rigney, purchasing agent for Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, at New York. "Production's Point of View" will be discussed in New York by H. C. Johnson, plant manager for Armour Laboratories, and J. V. Battista, manager of manufacturing administration for Warner-Chilcott Laboratories. Both the Chicago and New York sessions will close with discussions on "What's Ahead for the Chemical and Allied Products Buyers' Group," by G. H. Reiner, director of purchases for Abbott Laboratories.

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Cellulose Acetate Butyrate

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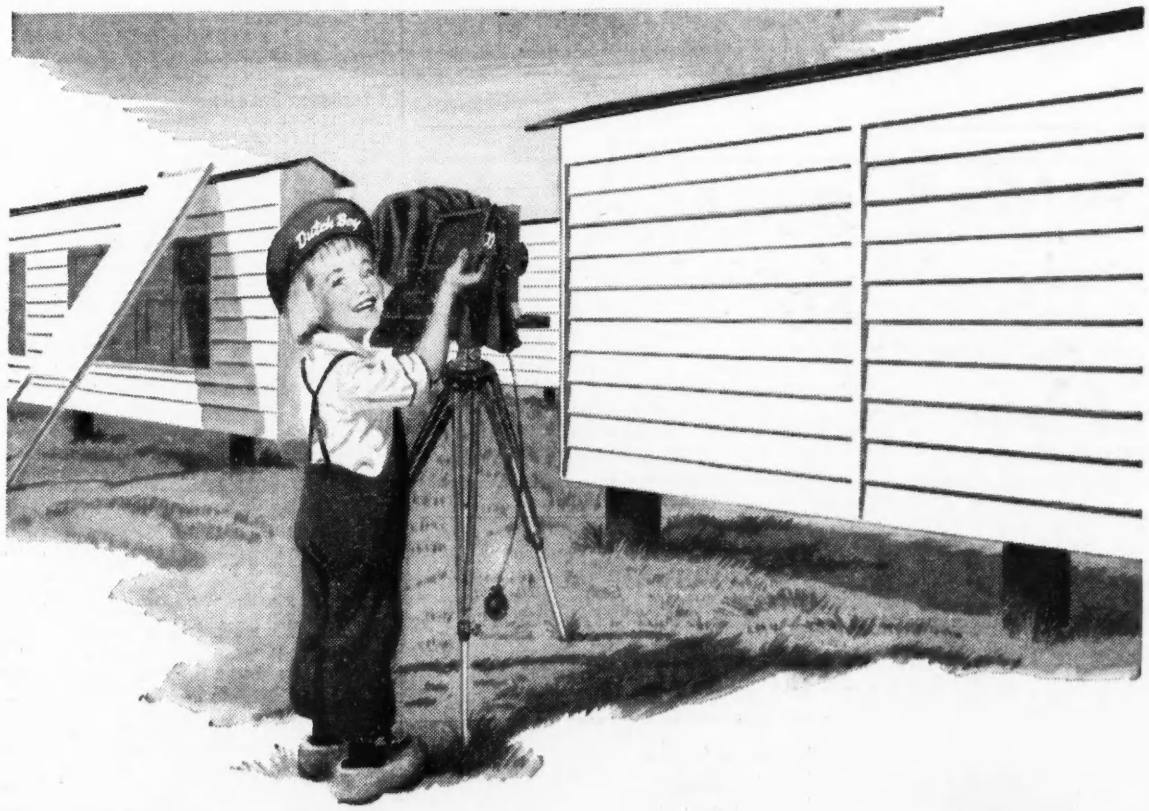

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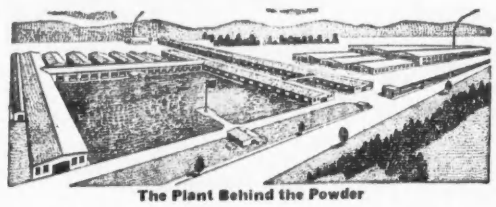

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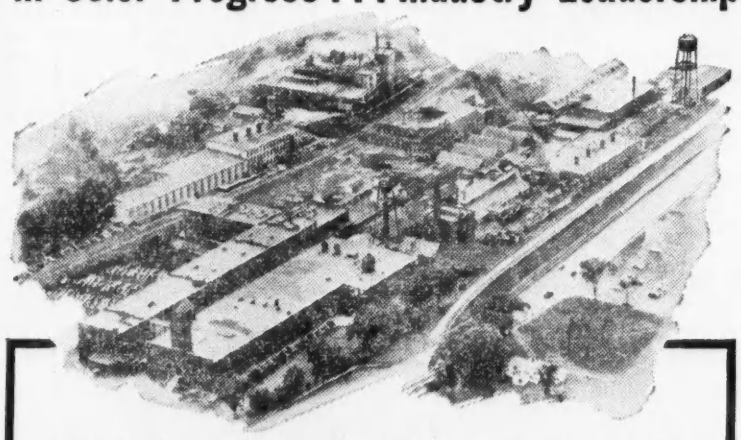

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Polyvinyl Chloride Resin Announced by Diamond

Designed specifically to meet steadily increased demands of plastic processors and fabricators for a resin that can be processed at temperatures of from 315° F. to 330° F., a new polyvinyl chloride resin has been announced by the plastics division of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Similar in characteristics to Diamond "PVC-50," first introduced by the company in 1953, the newly-developed resin has a lower specific viscosity than the former material, with a correspondingly lower molecular weight. It is not intended to replace "PVC-50," but to supplement it. The new polymer, Diamond "PVC-45," is also said to have high bulk density, excellent heat stability, color retention, dry-blending and free-flowing properties required in materials of this type used in producing vinyl sheeting and film, non-electrical extrusions, and molded products.

Packed in fifty-pound bags, it is now being produced at the manufacturer's Deer Park plant at Houston, Tex. Detailed data is available on request from Diamond's plastics division, 300 Union Commerce building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

NY PVLA Group Will Meet Jan. 13; Plans Other Events

The vehicle manufacturers' group of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has announced its schedule of meetings for the new year, which will start off with a meeting January 13 at the Brass Rail restaurant, 41st street and Park avenue.

At the first meeting, J. Billing, jr., of Oronite Chemical Company, will talk on the use of iso-phthalic acid on alkyds and polyesters. On February 9 the group will meet at the Brass Rail restaurant at 43rd street and Fifth avenue to hear a talk by W. Henson, of Dow Chemical Company. A meeting will be held on March 9 at the Brass Rail restaurant on 43rd street and Fifth avenue and will feature E. H. Riddle, of Rohm & Haas Company, as guest speaker.

Rinshed-Mason Appoints

William Oberg has been appointed Technical Service Representative, specializing in furniture finishes technology, for Rinshed-Mason Company of Canada, Ltd., it has been announced by Frederick G. Weed, company president.

American Potash Issues Booklet On New Fire Resistant Chemical

A detailed information booklet on the recently-introduced fire resistant chemical, "Borotherm," has been issued by American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles. The brochure, which includes all available information on the new product, has been issued as a guide for the many industries in which "Borotherm" may have applications as a fire resistant material.

In addition, information is included regarding "Borotherm's" ability to control thixotropic systems of clay, for which it is being tested in the oil drilling industry and by ceramic manufacturers.

The booklet includes a listing of suggested uses in various industries and also includes information on formulations as a result of research at American Potash. Other subjects covered are the low cost factor of "Borotherm," good washability properties when properly formulated in wall coatings and fire test information.

Bids Wanted

Magnesium sulfate, USP, 2,400 cans, inv. 207-B, Jan. 12, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands S., Bklyn., N. Y.

Paint, 2,615 gals. exterior oil paint, inv. 452, Jan. 17, 4,300 gals. interior deck paint, inv. 457, Jan. 18, 850 gals. spraying lacquer, 2,165 gals. lusterless lacquer, inv. 405, Jan. 19, 1,800 gals. lusterless lacquer, inv. 427, Jan. 24, 16,000 gals. lusterless lacquer, inv. 431, Jan. 18, 14,000 gals. synthetic enamel, inv. 432, Jan. 24, 1,944 qts. aircraft enamel, 3,592 qts. synthetic enamel, 10,620 gals. same, 5,712 qts. cellulose nitrate lacquer, 1 gals. same, 3,816 qts. shellac varnish, inv. [illegible], Jan. 21, 30,000 gals. exterior and interior gloss enamel, inv. 481, Jan. 31, Avia[illegible], Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Rock salt, 1,340 bgs., crushed, inv. [illegible]553-R, Jan. 14, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.

Sodium hypochlorite, 215 gals., solution, inv. 8200-P3, Jan. 11, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.

Sodium thiosulfate, 37,000 lbs., photographic, inv. 2B-55551-R, Jan. 21, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.

Trisodium phosphate, 65,000 lbs., inv. 2B-55812-R, Jan. 21, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Improved consuming inquiry for oils and fats featured the market last week. Fair volume of business was reported for prompt and later delivery.

Further strength developed in tallow and greases resulting in a fractional advance. Stocks, especially of inedible grades were scarce for nearby delivery, and most trading took place for first half of February at the higher levels. Soapers took moderate quantities at the advance. Quiet export demand for oleo oil, oleo stearine, edible tallow and choice white grease, all hog fat unsettled prices of these items, while inedible grades of grease and tallow were strong. Cash lard also was higher.

Lower soybeans, weakened the oil and prices were off fractionally, while cottonseed and corn oils held steady at former levels. Peanut oil also was easier and lower.

Higher prices schedule for fatty acids ranging from ½ cent to 1 cent per pound, became effective last week.

Crude coconut oil continued upwards, and further advances took place with higher copra shipments due to increased demand for European delivery. Palm kernel oil also was higher reflecting stronger markets abroad.

Crushers raised linseed oil prices fractionally for prompt and forward delivery. Consuming interest was at low ebb, and firm bids for carlots could have shaded quotations. Tung oil continued to advance, as a result of improved demand, low stocks for nearby delivery and higher cost of shipments from the Argentine. Crude menhaden oil was stronger. Small stocks of old crop were advanced as was new crop oil for forward delivery. Refined fish remained steady and quotably unchanged.

Feature of vegetable waxes was the scarcity of crude bleachable beeswax and prices were advanced about 10 cents per pound. This was reflected in refined grades, which were lifted 2 and 3 cents per pound. Trading in carnauba was light and spotty. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. German montan wax also was advanced fractionally last week.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic grades were steady at current prices. Demand was moderate. No. 1 Brazilian was easier and nominal at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude continued strong under increased trading. Offers for shipment were higher at 13⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for prompt. The New York market also was firmer at 14c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Corn—Light trading in crude was reported 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Market was stronger with cottonseed oil. Refined oil was maintained at 16⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottoneed—Trading continued active in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week which resulted in prices again reaching new highs for this move. Outside buying interest increased and was stimulated by reports in the trade that government holdings of cottonseed oil were about cleaned up. These reports were officially denied and combined with lower soybeans brought out liquidation and early gains were not maintained. Market, however, remained on a steady basis, Crude oil was quiet but well held at former levels. Tankcars were quoted at 13⅛c. per pound, in the Southeast; 12⅞, Valley and 12½c. to 12⅝c., Texas as to location.

The CCC New Orleans office sold during the week ended December 31, 1,740 short tons of PBSY cottonseed oil for export at an average of 11.60 cents per pound, f.o.b. cars. It was announced January 4 that 2,820,000 pounds of crude cottonseed oil was being offered for sale f.o.b. buyers tanks at producing mills, closing date 10 a.m. Jan. 11; also 10,000 tons of once-refined cottonseed oil for export f.o.b. west coast ports, closing date 1 p.m. CST Jan. 12.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 7 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	146	15.46	15.20	15.21S
May	167	15.45	15.20	15.26S
July	75	15.38	15.10	15.17S

Total sales, 388 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was quoted at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Market quiet. Crude soybean oil 12⅜c., tankcars, Decatur, prompt delivery. Cottonseed meal offered at $73 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Hulls demand fair. Bulk was quoted at $16 per ton and $21, sacked, Memphis.

Linseed—Crushers raised price schedule fractionally for prompt and forward delivery. Business was light, and confined to small lots for actual needs. Raw oil was quoted at 12.3c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, January-March delivery and 12½c., April-June. Deliveries against former contracts were still in limited demand.

Minneapolis.—Interest was narrow in linseed oil following the recent buying flurry, crushers reported. Warehouse bulk pricing basis was cut ½c. a pound—to 12.5c., f.o.b., Minneapolis. Oil in tankcars for January-March delivery was quoted at 12.3c. a pound but it was possible to shade this price on firm bids for roundlots. April-May shipment was priced at 12.5c. a pound, raw, tankcars, Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	9,600,000	5,220,000
Since Sept. 1	139,500,000	118,800,000

Flaxseed—Trading was slow. Offers light.

Minneapolis.—Very little flaxseed was offered for sale in the market the past week and it was

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, corn fatty, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty, ½c. per lb.
Oleic, ½c. per lb.
Soybean fatty, 1c. per lb.
Stearic, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅝c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., 1c. per lb.
Linseed, 0.3c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Palmkernel, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, domestic, ¼c. per lb.
imported, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, Afr., crude, 3c. per lb.
bees, crude, bleachable, 10c. per lb.
refd., yellow, 2c. per lb.
white, bleached, 3c. per lb.
Montan, German, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, castor, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 8, 1954
113.39	113.32	112.37	102.51

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Cottonseed Crush: November

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during November and October, 1954, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons November	October
Receipts at mills	1,141,803	1,503,092
Crushed or used	659,109	683,980
Stocks at mills	2,441,751	1,959,057

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	215,781,000	219,744,000
Stocks at mills	74,678,000	63,795,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	161,193,000	161,362,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	[1]712,619,000	817,314,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	320,340	330,412
Stocks at mills	251,547	243,422

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	138,233	144,362
Stocks at mills	86,053	86,157

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]214,379	224,466
Stocks at mills	[2]252,057	199,049

[1] Includes 588,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported to the Census Bureau as owned by CCC. This figure, as well as the October figure of 729,000,000 pounds includes quantities sold for export but not lifted. As of November 30, CCC reported it had removed about 36,000,000 pounds from inventory and placed in transit to other storage.

[2] Includes 47,412 bales first cut, 155,085 bales second cut, and 11,882 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 602.3; first cut, 582.7; second cut, 608.4; and mill run, 588.3 pounds.

[3] Includes 99,464 bales first cut, 135,247 bales second cut, and 17,346 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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a dull repetition of recent weeks. Crushers reduced bids on spot and to-arive cash flaxseed 2c. a bushel, to $3.34 a bushel, Minneapolis. The futures market was virtually at a standstill, with only few trades made in the July delivery. Purchases of flaxseed ran to only about 5 cars and 2,000 bushels in trucklots in the spot cash market. Bookings "to-arrive" totaled 9 cars and 15,000 bushels in trucklots. Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis last week (mostly against old contracts) totaled 93 cars, compared at 153 cars the preceding week and 158 cars in the like week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis amounted to 20 cars as against 58 cars the previous week and 47 cars a year ago. The Minneapolis office of the Commodity Credit Corp. (CCC) offered very little seed for sale—only 677 bushels being sold to the trade.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54
Past week.	164,500	315,000	35,000	82,250
Since Sept. 1..	17,499,350	11,926,820	3,916,500	2,495,950

Oiticica—Business was reported quiet. Market was unchanged at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were maintained at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Trading was quiet, but the spot situation was firm, reflecting the high cost of replacements. Offers for shipment were reported limited and well held. Spanish oil was maintained at $2.35 to $2.45 per gallon, drums on spot, duty paid as to quantity and Tunisian, $2.25 to $2.30 per gallon, same basis. Tunisian oil was held at $56 to $57 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment, new drums and Spanish, $57 to $58 f.o.b. shipping point, new drums. Greek oil was quoted at $56 to $57 c. and f. New York in once used drums and $1.50 more in new drums.

CCC offered 6,642 drums of olive oil for sale for domestic use during January at market price on date of sale, but not less than $2 per gallon, f.o.b. cars or trucks, San Francisco. Information was available at Portland, Ore., CSS Commodity Office.

Palm—Higher cost of replacements strengthened the local market. Drums were firmer at 12.6c. to 12¾c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were maintained at 11.4c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Palm-Kernel—Firmer primary markets resulted in a fractional advance. Denatured oil was raised to 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut — Buying interest was slow. Crude was easier and sold at 19c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Stocks were light. Refined oil was lower at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivered.

Rapeseed—Business was inactive. Market was unchanged and steady. Refined was held at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, January, and 16½c., February.

Soybean — Crude was irregular and slightly lower with the decline of soybeans. Trading was reported fair. Sales took place at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, January delivery. First half February was quoted at 12¼c., second half, 12⅛c. and April-June, 11¾c. to 11⅞c., same basis. Refined salad was lower at 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended January 7 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	27	12.02	11.94	11.91@12.00
May	24	12.15	11.80	11.81@11.90
July	1	11.76	11.76	11.73@11.77

Total sales, 52 contracts.

Tung—Limited stocks for nearby and higher cost of replacements from Argentine strengthened this market. Prices were higher, with fair volume of sales reported up to 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery, with 22c. maintained in some quarters. February was quoted at 21¼c. to 21½c., same basis. Trading in domestic oil also was fairly active, with sales reported at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Limited quantities of government held oil were available on a competitive bids basis as announced by the Cincinnati CSS Commodity Office.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were quoted at the floor price of $104 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Business was reported quiet.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	1,764,450	750,000
Previous week	.....	.....
Corresponding week, 1954.	1,664,250	.....
Total this year	1,764,450	750,000
Corresponding period, 1954.	1,664,250	1,250,000

Cocoa Butter — Market was dull and nominal. Prices ranged from 82c. to 88c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra — Improved trading, chiefly for European account, further stiffened the market. Shipments were lifted to $182.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Although trading in edible oils continued spotty, the market reflected a firmer tone than in the preceding month. Buying was still for immediate requirements as the trade expected some leveling off in prices. Coconut oil was more active

Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—Castor, No. 1, 21c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; No. 3, 20¾c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, bodied, 25.6c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, unbodied, 24.1c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude, 13⅛c. per pound. Corn, crude, 13⅜c. per pound; refined, 17⅜c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13⅜c. per pound, California material; refined, 16⅜c. per pound. Linseed, 13.6c. per pound January through March; 13.8c. per pound April-June. Peanut, crude, 19c. per pound nominal, f.o.b. mill, Southwest; refined, 22¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 12⅜c. per pound; refined, 15¾c. per pound. Tung, 21¾c.-22c. per pound, f.o.b. New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Firmer tone developed in this market and quotations were lifted ¼c. per pound. Trading was moderate, but offers were scarce and firmly held. Yellow grease sold at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars for domestic delivery. Export demand for choice white, all hog fat was inactive and quotations ranged from 9c. to 9¼c., as to seller. Not all hog was quoted at 8c.; house, 7½c., nominal and brown, 6¾c., nominal, same basis.

Lard—This market also was firm and fractionally higher. Cash lard was quoted at 13.3c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 15,752,580 pounds, December 31, compared with 6,186,730 pounds, December 1 and 8,901,130 pounds, December 31 last year.

Oleo Oil—Increased offers and slow demand caused prices to drop to 17c. to 17½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine also was unsteady and nomi-

Soybean Crush: November

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during November and October, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons November	October
Receipts	1,068,777	1,494,883
Crushed	665,920	652,059
Stocks at mills	1,522,213	1,119,356

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	198,863,000	148,712,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	54,679,000	53,722,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	239,625,000	235,894,000
Stocks at mills	25,758,000	28,915,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	507,260	439,585
Stocks at mills	47,934	58,254

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nal at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Tallow—A strong tone featured the market and all inedible grades were lifted ¼c. per pound. Offers for January delivery were scarce, and moderate business took place for first half February delivery. Domestic trading took place at 8¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Extra was quoted, 8½c.; special 8c. and No. 1, 7¾c., same basis. Export business was affected by light offers for nearby shipment. Guaranteed fancy was sold at 9⅞c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 10c. asked. Tankcars were sold at 9.35c. per pound, f.o.b. steamer. Inquiry for edible tallow continued slow and market was nominal at 11c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

Fish Oils

Cod—While business was quiet a firm undertone prevailed in this market. Offers of tanked oil for shipment were light and held around 8¾c. per pound, drums, New York. Drums on spot ranged from 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Refined Fish—Strength of crude was reflected in refined grades and prices while unchanged were steadier. Light pressed oil was held at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Scarcity of old crop menhaden featured this market but prices were merely nominal, ranging from 8¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, to 9¼c., f.a.s. Atlantic and Gulf ports. New crop was 8¼c. per pound, bid, and 8½c. asked, tankcars, works, if and when made.

Los Angeles, January 5.—Crude fish oils firmed during the week with sardine sales at 8¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Some five cars moved at this level with offerings available at 9c. per pound, some basis. Supply of crude tuna oil was light with no trading reported at 5¾c. per pound bid, 6c. asked, f.o.b. San Pedro. Light interest reported for Canadian herring oil with limited offerings at 8½c. per pound, f.o.b. Vancouver, Canadian funds.

Fatty Acids

This market continued firm, reflecting the strength of basic materials. Prices were strong and maintained at the recent advance for animal and vegetable grades. Buying interest was fairly active for prompt and later delivery. Withdrawals against contracts also were active since the first of the year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—At the close of 1954 trading in cottonseed meal was active both from export and domestic delivery but slackened during the past week. Buyers awaited developments in the soybean market. Forty-one percent meal was offered at $72 per ton sacked Memphis; $74 Alabama; $75, Georgia and South Carolina mills, January shipment. Some mills are hesitant to book large quantities for future shipment. Buying interest was restricted to nearby shipment. CCC, New Orleans office last week announced the sale of 5,958 tons of 41 percent solvent meal at $63.94 per ton, for export.

Linseed Meal — Consuming demand moderate, chiefly for nearby delivery. Prices steady.

Minneapolis.—There was a steady demand for linseed meal, mostly for nearby needs, and prices held generally steady with a week ago. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $68 a ton, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was priced around $4 a ton higher than extracted.

Shipments of meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	15,960,000	14,730,000
Since Sept. 1	269,280,000	266,770,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Small production of peanut feed meal in the southeast is made from cull peanuts not suitable for edible use and is being sold to local farmers. There is not enough meal to establish a market for shipment.

Soybean Meal—Many buyers and processors expected that soybeans would be sold fairly freely during January, and therefore have been holding off buying except for supplies as needed. Meal forty-four percent unrestricted billing, was quoted at $68 per ton bulk Decatur, and $67 February through September. Forty-four percent southeastern production meal was offered at $71 bulk West Tennessee and $70 Mississippi Valley area, January through March.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude grades were scarcer and prices were sharply higher, especially bleachable which were boosted 10c. per pound. Bleachable Chilean and Central American were lifted to 70c. per pound, for prompt delivery. Offers were scarce and firmly held. Brazilian for shipment was reported at 68c. per pound, f.o.b. Brazil. African crude was advanced to 59c. to 60c., prompt delivery. Refined grades reflected the increased cost of crude and were lifted 2c to 3c. per pound. Bleached white was quoted at 71c. to 72c. per pound, slabs and yellow at 61c. to 62c. per pound, slabs, spot delivery, as to quantity. Bricks were 1c. higher.

Candelilla—Trading was quiet. Market was unchanged and steady. Crude was quoted at 63c. to 65c. per pound, and refined, 65c. to 68.c, spot as to quantity.

Carnauba—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were well held for all grades. No. 3 crude Ceara was quoted at 70c. to 72c. per pound, spot; refined, 72c. to 78c., as to quality and No. 3 crude Parnahyba, 72c. to 74c. per pound. Yellows were steady and unchanged. No. 1 Ceara was quoted at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.08 to $1.10, as to quantity and seller.

Japan—Small lots on spot were firmly held at 48c. to 50c. per pound, according to quantity. Sales took place at this level.

Ouricury — Business was light and spotty. Prices were maintained at 93c. to $1.03 per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Pure wax was sold at the higher figure.

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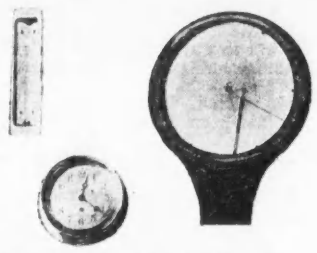

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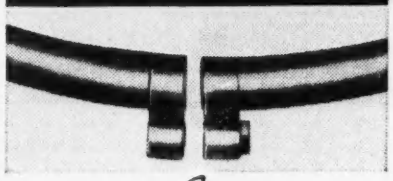

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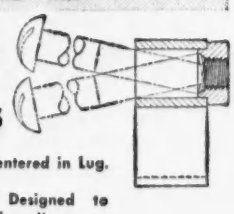

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Corner of 33rd ST. & 3rd AVE.

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

2—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 6'x22".
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 150 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
2—Ransome Rotating Drum Mixers 9' dia. x 11'6".
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 140 gal., Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-823.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
2—I&R Vacuum Pumps, 5 H.P., 60' & 100'.
15—Heat Exchangers (some stainless steel).
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200# w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia. 12' long.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 18-D-S.
2—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, Jacketed.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

$6,000,000 LIQUIDATION

CHEMICAL PLANT IN BATON ROUGE, LA.

Installed in 1953—Operated Less Than 30 Days

"WIDEST VARIETY OF QUALITY EQUIPMENT EVER OFFERED"

KETTLES — REACTORS EVAPORATORS

1—Leader Iron Wks. 1800 gal. 316 SS jacketed, agitated Reactor 25# int. pressure 75# jacket pressure.

1—Leader Iron Wks. 1000 gal. 316 SS jacketed, agitated Reactor 6'x56", 75# jacket pressure, 25# int. pressure.

6—Pfaudler 1000 gal. glass lined jacketed, agitated Reactors 75# int. pressure 90# jacket pressure, equipped with Hastelloy "C" turbine agitator and baffles.

1—750 gal. 316 SS jacketed, agitated Kettle.

1—300 gal. 316 SS clad jacketed Kettle 90# int. pressure.

3—Evaporator Bodies 4'x13', 316 SS clad with 109—3" ODx6', 316 SS tubes, 500 sq. ft. per body with condenser, piping, etc.

CONVEYORS

4—Link Belt Rubber Belt Conveyors fully enclosed 12"x30', 12"x34', 12"x55', 12"x77' long

2—Link Belt Twin Screw Conveyors 316 SS 18"x10', 18"x72'.

1—Link Belt Twin Screw Conveyor, steel 11"x14', 11"x10'.

1—Link Belt Screw Conveyor 6"x12', 304 SS

1—Link Belt 304 SS Bucket Elevator 40'6" c.c.

DRYERS

2—Western Precipitation 304 SS jacketed heated "Holoflite" Screw Conveyor Dryers 50 ft.

1—Rietz Mfg. Co. 304 SS jacketed, heated Screw Conveyor Dryer 50 ft.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. x 5'6" Monel, single drum Flakers or Dryers.

1—Allis Chalmers 5'6" dia. x 25' long Rotary Dryer ½" shell.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

3—Alberger 600 sq. ft. Karbate, 40≠ shell, 40≠ tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 461 sq. ft. Karbate, 40≠ shell, 40≠ tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 431 sq. ft. Karbate, 60≠ shell, 60≠ tubes.
1—400 sq. ft., steel.
3—Pfaudler 390 sq. ft., 316 SS, 75≠ shell, 75≠ tubes.
2—Struthers-Wells 370 sq. ft. Karbate, 52≠ shell, 60≠ tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 370 sq. ft. Karbate, 40≠ shell, 40≠ tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 330 sq. ft. Karbate, 60≠ shell, 60≠ tubes.
1—Alberger 255 sq. ft. Karbate, 40≠ shell, 40≠ tubes.
1—Alberger 159 sq. ft. Karbate, 40≠ shell, 40≠ tubes.
2—Nickel 93.8 sq. ft. double pipe, 300≠ shell, 100≠ tubes.
2—Alberger 88 sq. ft. Karbate, 40≠ shell, 40≠ tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 83 sq. ft. Karbate, 60≠ shell, 60≠ tubes.
7—Alberger 70 sq. ft. Karbate, 40≠ shell, 40≠ tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 31 sq. ft. steel, 75≠ shell, 75≠ tubes.
4—Alberger 16.4 sq. ft. Karbate, 40≠ shell, 40≠ tubes.
1—National Carbon 16 sq. ft. Karbate, 40≠ shell, 40≠ tubes.

7—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 SS, vapor proof.
1—Ingersoll-Rand Jet Refrigeration unit, 208 ton, at 60 deg. F.
1—Ingersoll-Rand Jet Refrigeration unit, 136 ton at 45 deg. F.
1—Kemp Inert Gas Producer 10,000 SCFH, Model 10-MID complete with Model JC-SE2 dual tower absorptive dryer and Fuller Inert Gas Compressor, Type C-40 with 25 HP motor.
2—Illinois Water Neutralizers 5'x9', 316 SS.
1—Foster Wheeler 2.7 million BTU Dowtherm Unit, 150≠ Design Pressure, 866 sq. ft. heating surface, gas heated.
2—Patterson 6' Conical Blenders, 69 cu. ft. operating capacity with 15 HP AC gearhead motors.

BLOWERS

3—Sturtevant spark proof Blowers 9500, 11,000 and 17,500 cfm, motor driven
3—American Blowers 7900 and 12,000 cfm motor driven
1—Buffalo-Forge 640 cfm 7" static pressure, motor driven
(all motors explosion proof)

PUMPS

13—Karbate Centrifugal, motor driven
2—40 gpm 120' head
2—50 gpm 24' head
9—60 gpm 60' head
8—Duriron Co. Chlorimet—3 Centrifugal, motor driven
2—45 gpm 84' head
2—60 gpm 180' head
4—60 gpm 240' head
7—Duriron Co. Durimet Centrifugal motor driven
1—20 gpm 22' head
3—60 gpm 180' head
3—150 gpm 52' head
13—Duriron Co. 316 SS Centrifugal, motor driven
4—60 gpm 47' head
4—70 gpm 80' head
1—80 gpm 125' head
3—165 gpm 145' head
1—175 gpm 160' head
7—Lawrence 316 SS Centrifugal motor driven
2—10 gpm 27' head
1—60 gpm 208' head
1—70 gpm 157' head
2—100 gpm 25' head
1—350 gpm 123' head
2—Gould 304 SS Centrifugal, motor driven 98 gpm 70' head
2—LaBour steel Centrifugal, motor driven
1—50 gpm 85' head
1—70 gpm 90' head
7—Ingersoll-Rand steel Centrifugal, motor driven
2—650 gpm 116' head
1—1000 gpm 93' head
2—1000 gpm 100' head
2—1000 gpm 110' head
1—Deane steel Centrifugal, motor driven
250 gpm 70' head
(all motors explosion proof)

TANKS

4—Pfaudler 5000 gal. glass lined 9' dia. x 9'6" long, 35# int. pressure.

2—Pfaudler 2300 gal. glass lined 78" dia. x 96", 50# int. pressure.

5—Pfaudler 1200 gal. glass lined 66" dia. x 72" high, 50# int. pressure.

1—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass lined 4' dia. x 5', 40# int. pressure.

1—316 SS, 13,000 gal. Hopper 18' dia. x 4'4" on the straight side with a 9' cone and 5 HP Lightnin agitator.

1—316 SS, 7500 gal. Hopper 12' x 6' with 5'6" cone.

2—316 SS Horizontal 5,000 gal. 6'6" dia. x 20' long, 25# int. pressure.

1—Steel 30' dia. x 33'2" high, 175,000 gal. cap.

3—Steel Horizontal 24,000 gal. 10' dia. x 40' long, 50# int. pressure.

1—Steel Horizontal 8' dia. x 30' long, 10,000 gal.

3—Steel 8' dia. x 27'3" long, 9000 gal. cap., 25# int. pressure.

1—Steel Horizontal 5' dia. x 22' long, 3250 gal., 125# int. pressure.

Stainless Steel and Karbate piping, Stainless Steel and Karbate Valves, instruments, steel buildings, etc.. Details on request. Your inspection invited.

IN STOCK AND OTHER LOCATIONS

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. S.S. jacketed, double arm Vacuum Mixer, 75 HP.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. double arm, jacketed, Vacuum Mixer, 50 HP.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed Mixers.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Horizontal Powder Mixers, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers Wells 6'x9' S.S. Rotating jacketed Mixer.
2—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors, Unused.
2—Blaw Knox 800 gal. 347 S.S. agitated Reactors, ASME, U-69, 100 PSI.
1—Struthers Wells 750 gal. S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Buflovak 800 gal., 347 stainless clad, jacketed Reactor.
1—Vertical 304 S.S. Storage Tank, 25,000 gal. NEW.
4—Heat Exchangers, 316 S.S., 200 and 100 sq. ft. NEW.
3—Unused Karbate Heat Exchangers, 188 sq. ft.
1—Sharples P.N. 14 Super-D-Canter 316 S.S.
2—Bird 18"x28" solid bowl Continuous Centrifuges, 310 stainless.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
3—Sharples P-16 Monel and S.S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal 347 stainless, perforated basket, XP motor.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
1—AT&M 36" center slung, rubber covered Centrifugal, perforated basket.
1—Sparkler #33-D-9 Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Niagara #140-36 Filter 140 sq. ft., 316 S.S.
1—Niagara #110-20 Filter with 12 S.S. leaves.
1—Niagara type Horizontal Filter with 15-48" dia. S.S. leaves, 375 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Vacuum S.S. Filter, Unused.
1—Feinc 5'x4' S.S. Rotary String Filter.
1—Eimco 8'x8' Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#3 Sweetland S.S. Filters with 12-25" dia. leaves, 75 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30" c.i. Filter Presses P&F, washing.
1—Hersey 4'x30' S.S. Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
3—Struthers Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vac Dryers.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum Dryer, 316 S.S.
1—Stokes #138H Vacuum Shelf Dryer having 10-44"x40" shelves.
1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf Dryer having 17-59"x78" shelves.
2—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryers 3'x15' and 30"x8'.
3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 7'5"x20' S.S., 6'4"x24', 3'10"x16', 2'7"x10' steel.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Propane Pressure Tank, ASME, 225# W.P.
1—Eureka #3 Porcelain Jar Mill 14.7 gals.
4—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH, #1SH, #1SI and Bantam.
2—Hardinge 6'x22", 4½'x16" Conical steel lined Mills.
1—Patterson 6'x8' porcelain (Berylite) lined Mill, 50 HP. NEW.
1—Patterson 4'x4' porcelain lined, jacketed Pebble Mill.
3—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x84", 20"x81", 20"x48" double and triple deck.
3—Nash Vacuum Pumps, #H8, #H7, #H6.
1—National 10"x20" two roll Mill with 25 HP motor.
4—Stokes DDS2, DD2, D4 and D3 Rotary Tablet Machines.

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N. Y. Telephone: CYpress 2-5703

LIQUIDATIONS

ANOTHER PERRY LIQUIDATION

IN CHESTER, PA.

1—Penna. Ring type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 18" x 36" hopper opening, 40 HP motor.

3—Rotoclone size 20 Exhausters and Dust Collectors, 40 HP motor.

2—Fuller-Kinyon Pumps, 6" type E, with 25 HP motors.

1—Steel Bucket Elevator, 81' H, 16" x 16" x 8" buckets.

2—Screw Conveyors 12" dia. x 60'

1—Drag Conveyor, 8" x 16" x 65'

Lithopone Mfg. Plant

1—Traylor Rotary Kiln, 10'6" D x 105' L x ¾" welded shell.

8—Muffle Furnaces Chrome Nickel Alloy Tubes, 24" dia. x 8'6" L.

1—Pivoted Bucket Carrier, 185 lin. ft., 16" x 18" piv. bkts.

1—Allis Ch. Contin. Steel Ball Mill, 6' D x 16' L.

3—Pebble Mills, Contin., 4'6" D x 12' L.

2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.

1—Humbolt Colloid Mill, Jacketed, 50 HP.

1—Bird 36 x 50 Solid Bowl Centrifuge.

1—2000 gal. Stainless Clad Tank.

1—Sperry 30" C.I. P&F Filter, 46 ch., hydr. closer, vis. cl. disch.

1—Sperry 30" Wood P&F Filter, 30 ch.

2—Sperry 24" C.I. 30 Recessed Plate.

4—Dorr Thickeners, 15' dia. & 22'.

2—Richardson Convey-O-Weigh Scales.

3—Trough Belt Conveyors, 22' to 35' L.

5—Pan Conveyors, 12' to 95' L.

1—Bucket Elevator, 95' H—10x6.

2—Shriver Diaphragm Pumps, 75 GPM.

6—Dorrco 3" Slurry Pumps.

1—Nash L-3 Compressor.

2—Spencer Turbo Compressor, 1200 CFM & 4000 CFM.

Miscel. Equip.—Bins, pumps, blowers, motors, scales, etc.

FROM DISTILLERY

2—Rotex Screens, single deck, 40 x 96; 48 x 96.

2—4'6" x 40' Louisville Rot. Steam Tube Dryers.

2—42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers.

1—Raymond #120 Flash Dryer, 6' dia. fan.

2—Bucket Elevators 91' H, 6 x 4.

400' Screw Conveyor, 9" & 12" dia.

8—Centrifugal Pumps with 10 HP to 30 HP motors—250 GPM to 800 GPM.

1—Nash Hytor Compressor with 20 HP motor.

6—Vertical and Side Entering Agitators, 3 HP to 15 HP.

1—8800 gal. Horiz. Steel Pressure or Vacum Cooker, ASME 85#, with agitator, drive, pump.

6—Copper Tanks, 2294, 1723 & 1463 gal. cap.

Phone, Wire or Write for Prices

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EQUIPONOMICS

BIRD CONT. CENTRIFUGE — 36"x50" S.S. 304, COMPLETE.

NICKEL CLAD KETTLE, ASME Jack. Agit. 750 Gal.

COLLOID MILLS—All S.S. Construction, 3", 6", & 10" with Motors.
CONDENSERS—S.S., Karbate & Glass, 26 sq ft. to 1,000 sq. ft. surface.
FILTER PRESSES—18"x18" rubber covered, 16 P&F; 30"x30", 30 P&F 1"; 36"x36", 80 P&F 1½"; 42"x42", 38 P&F.
MILLS—3 ROLL—KENT, 9"x24", 14"x32", 16"x40" with XP Motors.
MIXERS—D.A. SIGMA. Jktd. STEEL AND S.S. 2½, 50, 60, 200, & 3,500 Gallon.
MIXERS, DRY POWDER—600, 1,000 lb.
PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ 20"x30" Fin Drum Dryer Preformer, Complete.
SPARKLER FILTER—Model 33-D-17, steel, jktd., mtr. & pump, portable; also model 18-S-12.
VULCANIZER—Biggs, 4'x12', new, ASME Code.
Fabricators of New Stainless Steel Alloy Chemical Equipment ASME Code.
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Shriver 18" Rubber covered Filter Press.
Mikro 1SH Pulverizer—5 H.P.
Abbe Lenart 150 and 400 gal. Mixers.
Abbe 50 gal. Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill.
Lead Lined Rotary Blender, 6' dia. x 15', 400 gal. Pressure Jacketed Kettle.
Star 12" Disc Stainless Steel Filter.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Closed Top Tanks.
Lancaster Muller Type Mixer—M.D.
Colton #17 Tube Filler & Closer.

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JASPER MACHINERY CO., INC.
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STEIN EQUIP'T OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
Proctor & Schwartz Soap Chip Dryer.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & 4TH.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 30"x30" & 30"x36". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross Type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine, motor dr.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Tablet Machines Single & Rotary Types.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
1—Knapp Model S Can Labeler M.D.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Shepherd Elevator 18' lift, 42"x54" platform.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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COMPLETE PILOT PLANT HIGHLY ADAPTABLE FOR MANY CHEMICAL PROCESSES

Stainless Steel Jacketed and Agitated Hi-Vacuum Still; 1400 gal. capacity; plus Croll Reynolds 3 Stage Steam Jet Evactor, Barometric Condenser and accessories.
2—Stainless Steel Vapor-Tight Jacketed and Agitated 1700 gal. REACTORS; 2 HP XPL motors, reduction drive, etc.
2—Pfaudler Stainless Steel 50 gal. and 60 gal. Jacketed and Agitated Reactors; ASME code; XPL motors.
6—Sharples Super-Centrifuges with 2 H.P. motors.
6—DeLeval Centrifugals Type 94-11 with 2 H.P. motors.
2—Tolhurst and A.T.&M. 40"x24" Centrifugals; 15 HP motors.
Lummus Alcohol Recovery Still in Copper; 18"x25' with Reflux Condenser.
Pumps, S.S. and Lead Lined Tanks, Filters, Heat Exchangers, Agitators and accessory equipment.

MIXERS — ALL TYPES

3996—Baker Perkins Stainless Tilting Mixer; double arms sigma type; 6'¼" x 11¾" x 7½" with 2 HP motor
M26-221—Baker Perkins 12 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Double Arm Masticator type Mixer; cored arms; 16"x16"x16"; 20 HP
M26-302—W. & P. 50 Gal. Size 14 Class BB Double Arm Jktd. Mixer motorized
M26-224—Baker Perkins Size 14-50 Gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixer; Sigma Blades; 30 HP motor; with Nash Hytor Pump
M25-223—W. & P. Unjacketed Sigma blade Mixer; 31"x34"x26"; 10 HP XPL
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x16" with 3 HP Motor
3333 E 3—J.H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16"
M25-212—J.H. Day Cincinnatus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal
M26-213—J.H. Day Jktd. Hor. Mixer; 30"x35"x68" with 5 HP PL motor
2109—J.H. Day Jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x26"x70"
2160—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 Gal. Mixers geared both ends
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms, geared both ends; 43½"x53"x44"
M25-222—Baker Perkins Unidor Mixed Size 18; 300 Gal. with motor
M26-304—J. H. Day Mogul 400 Gal. Stainless Steel Double Arms Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer; 52"x54"x16".
M25-301—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel 2500 Gal. Double Arm Mixer
M26-303—J. H. Day Cincinnatus No. 10; 300 Gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer
M13-192—Simpson 24" Laboratory Size Mix Muller
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller complete with all accessories
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories
M13-195—Simpson Mixer No. 1 48"x18" with 27"x5" Muller; 7½ HP
2986 K6—Savage 200 lb. Marshmallow Beaters
2682—J.H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 20"x22"x 26"
3951 U2—Steel Dough Mixer; 200 gal. 36" x 38" x 42"; tilting; 10 HP Dbl. geared
M29 D240—J.H. Day Double Ribbon Mixer 30"x33"x81"
3843 S1—J. H. Day 600 lb. Sifter and Mixer; 24" x 26" x 60"
3699—New Steel double ribbon Mixers in sizes from 24 cu. ft. to 215 cu. ft.
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 283 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 10' long; center discharge
3538—Wolf Powder Mixer; 24"x32"x94" motorized with 5 HP motor
M26-220—Readco Jacketed Ribbon Mixers; 60 gal. and 80 gal.
3393—Readco Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 210 gal.; 30" x 33" x 68"
3505—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 8"x24"x26" with Sifter; 2 HP motor
3781—Sprout Waldron Stainless Continuous Cylindrical Ribbon Mixer 28" dia. x 12' long
3302—Stainless Tumbling Type Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 HP motor
M29-112—Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer, 9'x11'6" arr. for motor drive
M29-R400—Patterson 5' Cone Blender arr. for motor drive with stand
M29A 401—Stainless Steel Ribbon Blender 36" x 44" x 72" water Jacket
M29 A402—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel 6' Cube Blender with drive for 20 HP
M25-300—Broughton 600 lb. Double Arm, double geared Steel Mixer
3773—NEW Stainless Double Ribbon Mixer Jacketed; 24"x96"
3762 L7—Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks; 1000 gal. 66"x72" with S.S. agitator
3762 L13—Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks; 2000 gal. 76¼"x100" with S.S. agitator
NLC-M1—Steel Mixing Tanks, heavy duty from 75 gal. to 1000 gal.
3692 P1—Heavy duty Post Mixers with 6' shafts and cams 24"x28"
666-W7—Six A.T.&M. Rubber Churns 3'x6' each 300 gal. with Exposition proof motors
3876-P1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo-Mixer; 1 HP 7000 RPM motor

EVAPORATORS — KETTLES VACUUM PANS

SPECIAL:—Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with calandria; 430 sq. ft. of surface; with accessories; print available
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type
3473—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes
E12-101—Buflovak Stainless Forced circulation Evaporator with Condenser, calandria, jet ejector etc. 100 sq. ft. Print available
2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'
3513—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils, heat exchanger
487—Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour
E12-161—Buflovak Double Effect Evap. C.I. with copper steam chest, Barometric Condenser etc. 75 and 100 sq. ft. each
3497 87—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24"x21"x 12' long
E 12-200—Buffalo Monel Evaporator 290 sq. ft.
D6-511—Buflovak 300 Gal. Crystallizer; vacuum type; built in coils; 6' dia. x 18" deep
D13-180—Bowen Stainless Lab. Spray Dryer; 42"x42" complete
3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately
3496—Stainless Clad 30 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#
3429 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd. Agtd.; 4'x5'
K7-151—Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle Jktd. 36"x 46"; 2 way Agitater
3662 D1—Creamery Pkg. Stainless Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29"
4000 K13-14—Two Glass Lined 100 Gal. Jacketed Kettles; 31" x 31"
R4-302—Pfaudler Glass Lined 50 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Kettle; 24"x30"
R4 501—Pfaudler 500 Gal. Glass Lined Vacuum Pan; Type LL; Jktd; Agtd
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x 36"; agitated
3750 FRF—Pfaudler 1000 Gal. Glass Lined Reactor Type XL 66" x 66" with 5 HP motor
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3673 L5—250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle
K3-150—Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x29½"
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 4'x5'x2"
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½"
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.
9908 H3—Aluminum Vacuum Pan 250 Gal. 40" x 60"; Jacketed
3934 C8—Bethlehem Sulphonator Pot; 1400 Gal. Steam Coils in Jacket
R4 505—Devine 1500 Gal. Vertical Nitrating Kettle; 6'x8'6"; Jktd.
R4 507—Dowtherm Jktd. Stainless Agtd. Kettle, 2500 Gal. with accessories

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; with coils agitated; 24"x48"
3824S-12—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 12"x12"
3824S-14—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 36"x36"
3705 L7—Stainless Steel Autoclave; 5"x12"
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28"
R4-302—Pfaudler Glass Lined 50 Gal. Jktd.; Agtd. Kettle; 24"x30"
R4-303—Pfaudler Glass Lined 50 Gal. Jktd.; Agtd. Reactor
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit
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3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated
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3168 D7—Doppley Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high
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3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67"
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67"
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R4 503—Lead Lined Reactor; 1000 Gal. 4'x6'; Jktd. ASME 50 PSI
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter
R4-227—Cast Iron 1000 Gal. Nitro Pot; 6'x6'; agitated 5 HP motor
3598—Steel 2600 Gal. Jktd. Agt. Reactor; 8'x7'
3799V-1—Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd.; 50"x17'4"
3870M-2—Majonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan 3'x10'
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1—Walter 60 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle, ASME.

2—Groen 40 gal. Stainless Steel Kettles with agitator and drive.

1—Shriver 36"x36" Cast Iron, 4 eye, closed delivery, washing type Filter Press, 60 chambers, hydraulic closure.

1—Sperry 42"x42" Aluminum, closed delivery Filter Press, 35 Chambers—NEW.

1—Shriver 42"x42" Cast Iron, open delivery Filter Press, 60 chambers.

1—Sparkler Model 33D9 Filter, Type 316 Stainless Steel.

2—Feinc, Type 316 Stainless Steel String Filters, 6'6"x6'—NEW.

1—Read 10 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade, Jacketed Mixer, Vacuum Cover, ASME.

1—Lancaster Stainless Steel Muller Mixer, Model LW.

5—Baker Perkins Cast Iron Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixers, 100 gal.

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1—Humgsford 3' Stainless Steel Laboratory Conical Blender.

1—Struther Wells 24"x30' Nickel Fractionating Tower WP 60 PSI.

3—Mikro #1 SH, #3TH and 3W Pulverizers.

1—Mikro #2TH Stainless Steel Pulverizer.

1—AT&M 48" Suspended type Stainless Steel Centrifuge, Imperforated Basket.

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For Sale: L & N Instruments. Large quantities of surplus L&N Micromax Strip Chart Recording Controllers (electric); in excellent condition. Thermohm calibration; can convert to thermocouple calibration. Instrument Service Engineering Labs, 1205 Lamar St., Dayton 4, Ohio.

For Sale by large pharmaceutical manufacturer. Laboratory furniture and fixtures ideal for chemical or pharmaceutical work. Approximately 23 center tables, 46 wall tables, 16 fumehoods, also storage cabinets, bookcases, balance tables, sectional cold boxes, constant temperature room, complete with equipment and controls. Available about May 1, 1955. Equipment in excellent condition. Complete list furnished to interested parties. Replies to: P. O. Box 2096, Phila. 2, Pa.

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Gum Turpentine Added To Sale List of CCC Offerings

Gum turpentine was added to the list of products being offered for sale to domestic and export buyers during January from the stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation, according to the monthly announcement of the Department of Agriculture.

Other products being offered are dry whey, nonfat dry milk solids, crude and refined cottonseed oil, raw linseed oil, tung oil, olive oil, gum rosin, grain sorghums, and flaxseed for crushing. Price differentials apply on sales for export of all but tung oil, olive oil, gum rosin, and gum turpentine.

Sales of gum turpentine for both domestic and export use, bulk in tanks, is on an offer and acceptance basis, "as is," in the stated quantities and in the designated storage tanks, subject to the prices, terms and conditions of announcement TB-21 and supplements thereto which will be issued from time to time but not more often than weekly. The turpentine is available through the American Turpentine Farmers' Association Cooperative, Valdosta, Ga.

Prices and terms of sale of the other commodities are the same as those which prevailed in December. Assurance is given buyers that prices of crude and refined cottonseed oil will not be reduced before September 1, and raw linseed oil before August 1. Also no storable flaxseed from the 1954 crop acquired by CCC will be sold at less than the 1954 support price during the period ending July 31, 1955.

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Trade Agreement Bill

—Continued from page 3

ting reductions up to 50 percent below the rate in effect January 1, 1945.

Another provision empowers the President to reduce any tariff now in effect to a maximum level of 50 percent advalorem. The Tariff Commision is currently conducting a study at the direction of the senate finance committee of the effect that such a reduction in tariffs would have upon domestic producers. The commission is due to file its report with the committee by March 31.

As is the custom during the opening of a new congress, members jammed the hoppers with bills being introduced. The volume was so great that the clerks could only record but a few hundred and it may take a week to go through the backlog, number the bills, and refer them to the proper committees for consideration. Most of the bills were re-introductions of the measures which failed of enactment, in previous congresses.

Other Bills Introduced

Among the bills introduced in the house were the following:—H.R. 3, by Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of federal laws on state laws.

H.R. 11 by Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, to reaffirm national policy against unlawful restraints and monopolies and to strengthen the Robinson-Patman act.

H.R. 89 by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri, amending the Clayton act.

H.R. 95 by Rep. John D. Dingell of Michigan, to provide a program of national health insurance.

H. J. Res. 3 by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh of New York, amending the federal constitution with regard to the power of congress to regulate the use and ownership of trademarks.

There were also a number of bills introduced to compel the support of farm prices at 90 percent of parity as well as several measures to raise the minimum wage levels of the fair labor standards act from 75 cents to $1.25 per hour.

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FDA Urged to Tighten

—Continued from page 3

cent of the canned fruits were so treated. The council said that it was informed that the soft drink values might increase tenfold in the next few years.

On the basis of the conclusions reached from its study, the Food and Nutrition Board made the following recommendations to the FDA:—

1. All foods in which artificial nonnutritive sweeteners are used should be considered as "special purpose" foods.

2. Necessary restrictions and precautions governing the preparation and distribution of artificially sweetened "special purpose" foods should be formulated by the promulgation of definitions and standards of identity, by the application of section 403(j) of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, or by additional regulations as may be required to accomplish the following:—

a. Designation of the product as "dietic (name of food)."

b. Labeling that shows clearly the presence and amount of the artificial sweetening agent.

c. Inclusion of an appropriate proximate analysis on the label.

d. Inclusion of the statement on the label that the food should be used only by those who must restrict their intake of sugar.

e. Segregation of "dietetic foods" in places of distribution.

f. Limitation of container size as a means of minimizing the misrepresented use of artificially sweetened foods in public eating places.

g. Prohibition of sweetening of foods in part with added nutritive sweeteners and in part with added non-nutritive sweeteners.

3. Pending the results of investigations now in progress to determine the maximum safe intake levels of sucaryl, measures to limit its use, especially in soft drinks, should be instituted.

Essential Oil Group

—Continued from page 5

spearmint, was rather weak throughout the year, but is now showing signs of firming up. Cedarwood oil has been exceptionally firm, and continues to be so.

"Citrus oils in general have been weaker, particularly the important ones, lemon, orange and lime. Orange oil is much too cheap, but I would not be greatly surprised to see it become even slightly cheaper this spring.

"Although not an essential oil, a raw material of importance to a number of members of our association is vanilla beans. The advance in price of this commodity has been tremendous, and will, in all probability, remain extremely firm for the year 1955.

Outlook for New Year

"As to the year just beginning, I believe that with a few exceptions here and there, essential oil prices will remain firm, competition will be keen, and business will be good," Mr. Gampert stated.

The association re-elected P. J. Coutin, of P. Chaleyer, as vice-president and F. F. Dittrich, of Ungerer & Co. as secretary-treasurer. Re-elected to the executive committee were:—R. A. Engel, Trubek Laboratories, Inc.; George A. McGlynn, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; H. P. Wesemann, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., and Waldo Reis, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. Elected to his first term on the executive committee was Dr. A. L. Fiore, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.

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Peanut Plan of USDA

—Continued from page 3

the accuracy of the department's estimates. They also argued that any shortage of peanuts could only be for a temporary period because peanuts begin moving to the market in quantities within a month after the old marketing year closes.

As a result of the turn of events at the hearings, it is expected that the USDA will submit a supplemental statement to the commission either asking that the hearings be reset and the scope of the investigations broadened to include the question of import fees, or that the quota of imports be enlarged to permit a greater amount of peanuts to come into the country.

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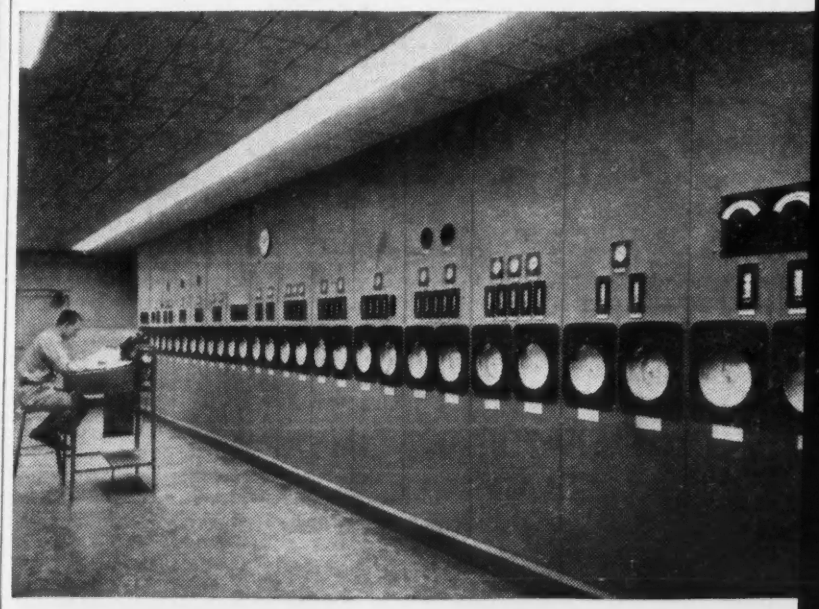

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